BIOGRAPHIES

OF

Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and now given in the present Form,

TO THE

Library of Hahnemann Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

These books are not to be taken from the Library Reading Room, and are to be kept under lock and key. Excerpts may be made from them by any responsible person.

It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA.

1916.

PACKARD, HORACE

HORACE PACKARD, practicing surgeon of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 9, 1855, the son of John Harris and Phoebe Maria (Heywood) Packard. The American ancestor of the Packard family was Samuel Packard, who settled in the Massachusetts colony in 1638. Dr. Horace Packard received his literary education in the public schools of his native town and in the Bridgewater academy and the state normal school, from which he was graduated in 1875. He studied for the medical profession in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1880 with the degree of M. D. He also studied medicine in Vienna, Berlin and London. Dr. Packard entered into general practice in Boston in 1880, and so continued five years, when he entered exclusively into the practice of surgery. He has held the offices of professor of surgery in the Boston University School of Medicine; surgeon to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Westboro Insane Hospital, and also held the same position in the Newton, Brockton, Jordan and Burrage hospitals. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Society. Dr. Packard married Mary Alexina Hooper of Boston, October 31, 1883.

King Vol IV

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South Boston
Feb 13/91

Dear Dr

Yours note is at hand. Dr Bennetts residence is in "Sherborn" Mass but his P.O. address is "S Framingham"

Dr Hopkins claims to be a Hom Physician he is owner, proprietor, and reputed inventor of Dr Hopkins "Iron Tonic — Electric Hair Dye Catarrh Wreaths" and various articles of priceless value too numerous to mention he is not Homeopathic enough for the American Institute or the S.H.C. but I think would do very well to "Mutual" Auburndale

Packard

LIBERTY DODGE PACKARD, M.D.

At the session of the Institute held in St. Louis, in 1868, Dr. Packard was elected a member. He was born in Brockton, then North Bridgewater, Mass., September 13, 1831. After attendance at school in South Bridgewater and the Adelphi Academy, he studied medicine with Dr. Alexander Hichborn, of North Bridgewater, attended Harvard Medical School, 1860–61, and the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, 1861–62, graduating from the latter in 1862. He began practice in East Boston on graduating, and the following fall removed to South Boston, where he continued till his death. He was a member of the Boston School Board from 1866 to 1871, and again in 1884. He served as a member of the State legislature during the session 1872–73. He was physician to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and also the Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded Children. He died January 5, 1895, leaving a widow and three daughters: Mrs. Dr. Draper, Mrs. C. Craft, and Miss Lillian Packard. Am. Inst. Trans. 1895

07

Name in full

L. D. Packard M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Cor. Broadway and Dorchester St.
So. Boston Mass

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. York Homœo. College

PACKER, DAVID, M. D., of Chelsea, Mass., was born in Newark, Vt., February 20th, 1808. His father, Eleazar Packer, was one of the pioneers of northern Vermont. His mother, Abigail Potter Packer, came from an old New England family, and was a woman of great energy and firmness. Dr. Packer received his early education in the common schools, and afterwards at the Academy at Concord, Vt. In 1833, he was married to Miss Angeline Woodruff, of Burke, Vt. Five children were born to him, three of whom died in childhood; two daughters, both married, are now living. In 1841, he joined the Vermont Methodist Conference. In 1842, in addition to the cares of his pastorate, he undertook the study of medicine, first with Dr. Asa George, of Calais, and afterward with Dr. George Hinman, of Derby. In 1848, his attention was called to homœopathy, and after a careful investigation of the Hahnemannian law, he embraced that doctrine, studying with Dr. Darling, of Lyndon. In 1850, after nine years' study in both schools, he began his medical labors as a homœopathist in Derby, Vt. For fifteen years he continued his double duties, as a physician and a clergyman. Under the stress of these combined labors his health, in 1865, gave way, and a pulmonary difficulty forced him to relinquish public speaking. He then devoted himself entirely to medicine. In the same year (1865) he attended the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating the following year among the first of his class. He immediately located in Lowell, Mass., where he remained in practice for three years. In 1869, his health again failed, forcing him to sell his practice and leave Lowell. He then removed to Chelsea, where he now resides. His reputation still followed him, however, and he was unable to escape practice. Overwork resulted, in February, 1873, in an apoplectic attack, from which, in April, he had not entirely recovered. There are strong hopes that his life may be spared for another extended term of usefulness.

PACKER, EDMUND H

Name in full

Edmund. H. Packer. M.D.

P. O. Address in full 170 Merrimack St

Lowell Mass

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom Med College of Pennsylvania

Edmund H. Packer, M. D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1867; died at his home in Lowell, Mass., October 10, aged 68.

The *Critique* regrets to announce the death of Dr. William P. Burg, which occurred at the Park Avenue Hospital, Denver, Thursday, October 10, 1912. Dr. Burg was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, class of '81. Following his graduation he practiced in his home town, Burlington, Iowa, for ten years, coming to Denver in 1891. He has engaged in practice almost continuously since that time and has always ranked high in the profession. He was a consistent and conscientious homœopath, upholding this principle in every day practice as well as advocating it in every way.

J Am Inst Hom Dec 1912

Packer.

Hom Rec Dec 1912

Edmund H. Packer, M. D., was born in Newark, Vt., May 15, 1844. His parents were Dr. J. Q. A. Packer and Lovina N. Packer, of Marshfield, Vt.

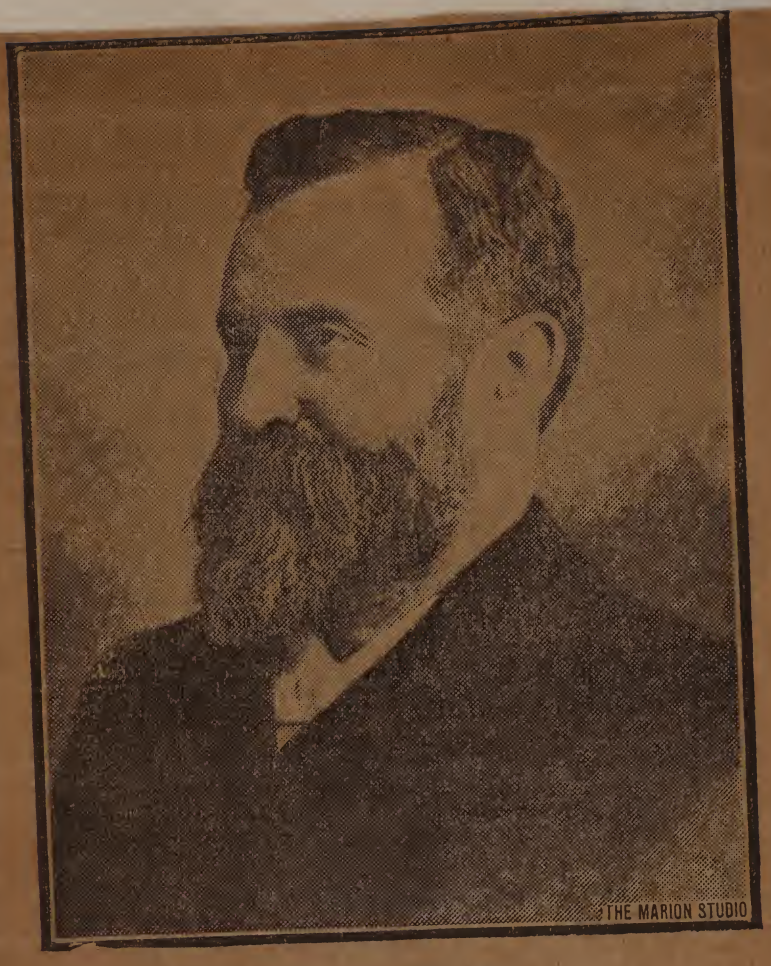
Dr. Packer received a common school education in his native town and also attended the select school of Edwin Burnes. He was fitted for college by his uncle, Rev. David Packer, M. D., who was at that time a minister and practicing physician.

In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Third Vermont light battery, and served in front of Petersburg until the surrender of General Lee. He was mustered out of service at Burlington, Vt., in June, 1865.

He first began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. David Packer. He matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1865 and in 1867 received his degree of Doctor

Death Ends Long Medical Career of Dr. E. H. Packer

Lowell (Mass) Courier-Citizen Dec 11 1912



DR. E. H. PACKER

Dr. E. H. Packer, for years one of the leading physicians of this city, died yesterday at his home, 205 Pawtucket street.

Dr. Packer's death came rather unexpectedly last night shortly before 9 o'clock. A week ago he felt slightly indisposed and took to his bed, but his illness was not thought to be serious until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, when he suddenly grew quite ill, and he failed rapidly until his death. The cause of death was diabetes. He had suffered from Bright's disease for several years.

Edmund H. Packer, M. D., was born in Newark, Vt., May 15, 1844. His parents were Dr. J. Q. A. Packer and Lovina N. Packer of Marshfield, Vt.

Dr. Packer received a common school education in his native town and also attended the select school of Edwin Burnes. He was fitted for college by his uncle, Rev. David Packer, M. D., who was at that time a minister and practicing physician.

In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Third Vermont light battery, and served in front of Petersburg until the surrender of General Lee. He was mustered out of service at Burlington, Vt., in June, 1865.

He first began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. David Packer. He matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia in 1865 and in 1867 received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and came to Lowell, where he again entered the office of his uncle, and remained in active practice with him for one year. He then opened an office of his own, and continued in practice until 1870-71, when he took a post-graduate course at his old alma mater. Since then he has continued to practice in Lowell. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, June 8, 1869, and was a member of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical society and the Lowell Hahnemann society. He was a member of Kirk Street church.

He is survived by his wife, Emma H. Packer, a son, Henry W. Packer, one brother, Silas H. Packer and five sisters, Mrs. Joseph Hamilton, Mrs. David Lucas, Mrs. Charles Clark, Mrs. Alice Fisher and Mrs Mark Mears.

Dr. Packer was a member of Kilwinning lodge, Mount Horeb Royal Arch chapter, Ahasuerus council of Royal and Select Masters, Pilgrim commandery of Knights Templars, Boston Consistory, Mount Calvary chapter of Rose Croix and Lowell council Princes of Jerusalem.

Lowell, Mass.
November 13, 1912.

My Dear Doctor Wright,

I enclose a clipping from one of our local papers in regard to father. I think it can easily be adapted to the purposes of your publication.

I shall mail the book that I spoke of, in a day or so.

As yet, I have not written to Dr. Copeland, for there is a physician in Andover who may take the library.

Again, please accept my thanks for your interest and kindness.

Sincerely,

Henry W. Packer.

of Medicine, and came to Lowell, where he again entered the office of his uncle, and remained in active practice with him for one year. He then opened an office of his own and continued in practice until 1870-71, when he took a post-graduate course at his old alma mater. Since then he has continued to practice in Lowell. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, June 8, 1869, and was a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and the Lowell Hahnemann Society. He was a member of Kirk street church.

He is survived by his wife, Emma H. Packer; a son, Henry W. Packer; one brother, Silas H. Packer, and five sisters, Mrs. Joseph Hamilton, Mrs. David Lucas, Mrs. Charles Clark, Mrs. Alice Fisher and Mrs. Mark Mears.

Dr. Packer was a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Ahasuerus Council of Royal and Select Masters, Pilgrim Commandery of Knights Templar, Boston Consistory, Mount Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix and Lowell Council Princes of Jerusalem.

Edmund H. Packer, M.D.

Dr. Edmund H. Packer, one of the oldest and best known homœopathic physicians in Massachusetts, was born in Newark, Vermont, May 15, 1844, and died October 10, 1912, at his home in Lowell. His parents were Dr. J. Q. A. Packer and Lovina N. Packer of Marshfield, Vermont.

Dr. Packer received a common school education in his native town and also attended the select school of Edwin Burnes. He was fitted for college by his uncle, Rev. David Packer, M.D., who was at that time a minister and practicing physician.

In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Third Vermont light battery, and served in front of Petersburg until the surrender of General Lee. He was mustered out of service at Burlington, Vt., in June, 1865.

He first began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. David Packer. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1865, and in 1867 received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Lowell, he again entered the office of his uncle, and remained in active practice with him for one year. He then opened an office of his own, continuing in practice until 1870-71, when he took a post-graduate course at his old alma mater. Since then until his death he continued to practice in Lowell. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, and was a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Lowell Hahnemann Society, and was on the staff of Lowell General Hospital.

Dr. Packer is survived by his wife, a son, Henry W. Packer, one brother, Silas H. Packer, and five sisters.

Dr. Packer was a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Mount Horeb Royal Arch chapter, Ahasuerus Council of Royal and Select Masters, Pilgrim Commandery of Knights Templars, Boston Consistory, Mount Calvary chapter of Rose Croix and Lowell Council Princes of Jerusalem.

It was my privilege as a young practitioner, many years ago, to learn to know Dr. Packer. As the years have gone by, and our knowledge of men has extended, and we compare his methods with others, we have found him to be a wise counsellor. Always ready to advise, and to advise wisely, and in no time of difficulty, or danger, was he consulted without benefit. He always held fast to that which had proven of value, in his many years of experience and practise.

He was a careful, exact, and intelligent prescriber; a thoughtful and far-seeing observer of the progress and outcome of conditions with which he came in contact, making him strong in his profession and successful as a physician.

We have lost a friend and brother physician. His patients have lost a valued helper and counsellor, while he has gained the reward that ever awaits a life of conscientious devotion to duty.

The good that such a man accomplishes cannot be estimated. It is certain that it lives long after he is gone. The manifestations of sorrow heard at his funeral were evidences of the high regard in which he was held, and of the sense of loss his death brought to the community at large.

N E Med Gaz Dec 1912

C. H. Leland, M.D.

PACKER, HENRY ERNEST

DR. HENRY ERNEST PACKER.

Dr. Henry Ernest Packer, who joined the Institute in 1886, was born at Leyden, Mass., April 7, 1848, and died at Woburn, Mass., July 15, 1910.

His parents were Eli Irving Packer and Lucinda Barstow Packer.

After attending instruction at Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass., South Woodstock Academy and Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., he entered the National Bank at Brattleboro, serving three years.

He then entered upon the study of medicine, passing two years in the office of Dr. D. P. Dearborn, of Brattleboro, and graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College March 3, 1881.

He practiced successively at Barre, Vt., Gardiner and Woburn, Mass., and for the last ten years of his life, being the victim of Bright's disease, his practice was limited to the office: in the winter at Greenfield, Mass., and in the summer at Herricks, N. H.

Having been measurably relieved of the inroads of his complaint, he devoted his remaining days to the treatment of Bright's disease and diabetes, and was enabled to relieve and prolong the lives of many of his fellow sufferers.

Dr. Packer was a member of the Vermont State Homœopathic Society, passing through all the offices, and was an important factor in building up that organization. He was a member of the Unitarian Church.

Dr. Packer married Mary Louise Farrell Packer, of Greenfield, Mass., by whom he is survived, together with a daughter, Miss Elsie Farrell Packer.

Jl A I H Apr 1911

PACKER, HENRY E., M.D., of Barre, Vermont, was born on the 7th of April, 1848, at Leyden, Massachusetts.

Henry's common-school education was obtained at the town school. Afterward he spent one year (1871) at Woodstock, Vermont, at the Green Mountain Institute. The following two years were passed at Goddard Seminary where he graduated in the year 1873. Four years later, in 1877, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. P. Dearborn, since deceased. He attended four courses of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and graduated in 1881.

Dr. Packer was married on the 18th of October, 1882. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Obstetrical Society of New York.

PAGE, MOSES F., M. D., of Appleton, Wis., was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., April 30th, 1823, and is the son of Dr. Moses F. Page, allopathist, of Dryden, N. Y., and who died in 1830. When nine years of age Dr. Page went to live in Vermont with his grandfather, who had been a blacksmith in the revolutionary army, and who, as was the custom in those days, kept an elaborate sideboard for the accommodation of the clergy, who, when travelling, made his house their home; and young Page became so disgusted with their use of liquor—showing its effects even in the pulpit—that he took a decided stand against it, and, when fourteen years of age, formed among his boy companions the first temperance society of which he had ever heard. At the age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources, and his education was acquired by his own effort. Returning to New York, he soon after entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, Delaware county, where he remained four years, receiving the highest honors of his class. It was at this time his desire to study medicine, but his delicate health rendered out-of-door exercise essential, and he was obliged to forego his intention. He purchased a large tract of land and engaged in lumbering, but the enterprise proved unsuccessful, and in 1851, he started for the West, stopping for a few months in Ohio. There his wife, Susan Redfield—daughter of Hon. James G. Redfield, of Delhi, N. Y.—whom he married in 1849, was taken seriously ill, and was given up by several prominent allopathic physicians; in this extremity he purchased a homœopathic work and commenced studying the case himself; in fact, he not only studied, but treated it, and with such success that she soon recovered, which completely converted him to homœopathy. He then pursued his journey westward as far as Illinois, where he engaged in agriculture for eight years. When the war broke out he recruited over one thousand men for different parts of the service; but as his own health would not permit of his entering the field, he began in earnest the study of medicine, and eventually graduated at the Hahnemann College in Chicago. In 1862, he opened an office in Appleton, Wis., and, with a large and extensive practice, has proved one of the most successful physicians in the Northwest, winning and retaining the entire confidence of his patients.

Name in full

Moses H. Page.

P. O. Address in full

Appleton Wis.

Graduate or Licentiate of M. D.

Hahnemann Med. College.

Session of 1865-6-

MAY 8 1869 NEW YORK

PAGE.—Departed this life at Appleton Wis., on Thursday night, January 20th, 1881, Moses F. Page, M. D., aged 57 years and 10 months.

The facts contained in the following notice were obtained from a local paper. In April, 1823, he was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., the son of a physician. Dr. Page, senior, died in 1830, leaving to the care of his four children, of whom Dr. was the oldest. When seventeen years old he entered the Delaware Literary institute of Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. After four years of study, receiving the highest honors of his class, he entered upon the study of medicine, but before finishing failing health obliged him to exchange study for more active pursuits. In 1849, he married a daughter of Hon. James G. Redfield. of Delhi, N. Y., and two years after removed to Illinois. In 1862 he came to Appleton were he remained until death.

He was formerly of allopathic faith, but a serious illness of his wife in which she was given up to death by several physicians, induced him to examine and try homœopathy, and with happy results, as Mrs. Page lives one of the most active and useful ladies of Appleton. The doctor then entered Hahnemann college, Chicago, from whence he graduated.

Skillful in his practice even to nights of watching, tender in his ministrations he made many ardent friends, Families far and wide mourn him almost as one of their own circle. Wonderful physical endurance and strength was given freely. Caution unheeded, his life-work was first, and his own care and comfort too often forgotten. About two years ago, his horse, frightened by a passing steamboat, ran away, and threw him upon the roadside and for hours he was as dead ; but his great vitality soon enabled him to resume his duties. At last, stricken by paralysis, after a few weeks suffering he is called hence.

Often ministering as an earnest christian to the needs of his patients, it is hardly needful to say that until his voice failed he repeatedly spoke of his strong faith in Christ who would lead him "through death into unending life."

Am.Hom.Obs.V.18.p 103.

MOSES F. PAGE, M.D., OF APPLETON, WIS.

The father of Dr. Page was a physician in northern New York, and our late associate was born at Plattsburg, in April, 1823, the oldest of four children. When about seven years old his father died, but his moral and mental education was duly prosecuted by his mother's care during his childhood, and at seventeen he entered the Delaware Literary Institute, of Franklin, N. Y., in which excellent academy he pursued a full course of classical and scientific study, and after four years graduated with honor. His ambition from boyhood was to follow the profession of his father, and with that object in view he began the study of medicine immediately after leaving school. His health, however, showing signs of failing, he felt obliged to exchange his course of study for more active business. In 1851 he removed to Illinois, and afterwards to

Appleton, Wis. His wife having recovered from a very severe sickness under homœopathic treatment after other methods had failed, he became strongly interested in that system of practice, towards which he had up to that time retained the prejudices of his early teaching, and he finally determined to carry out his original purpose of entering the medical profession with the view of practising homœopathy. Although over forty years of age, he resumed his long-interrupted studies with youthful ardor, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1866. His success in practice, which he pursued in the town of his residence till his death, was such as to demonstrate the correctness of his early aspirations and his qualifications for the vocation of a physician.

He was elected a member of this Institute in 1869. About two years before his death he was thrown from his horse, and so seriously injured that his life was almost despaired of; he subsequently recovered, however, so far as to resume his professional work, but an attack of paralysis which occurred last winter was, after a few weeks, followed by his death, January 20, 1881, in his fifty-eighth year. As a physician, as a citizen and as a man, he was universally respected and esteemed.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1881.

Galaxy Pub Co Philada.

M. F. Page.

PAIGE, HARRY WORTHINGTON

HARRY WORTHINGTON PAIGE, New York city, was born March 13, 1864, in Owego, New York, son of Thomas L. and Alzoa N. (Wilbur) Paige, grandson of Dr. Joel S. Paige, who was a prominent physician in Tioga and Rensselaer counties during the first half of the nineteenth century, and is of English origin. He received his early education in the public schools and Owego Academy. After leaving school he engaged in the drug business for a time, but later entered the office of Dr. Alanson Bishop to study medicine. He attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, graduating with honorable mention in 1884. Dr. Paige is adjunct professor of theory and practice of medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; member of the attending staff of Flower Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital and the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, of which last institution he is president of the staff. He has held the positions of inspector of the sanitary corps of the health department and assistant surgeon to the throat department of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He is a member and secretary of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Societies, the Academy of Pathological Science, the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, serving as its necrologist and several terms as director. He also served several years as surgeon to the Western Dispensary, and as a member of the editorial staff of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy." He has been a contributor to various periodicals, medical and otherwise, and is the author of "Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchi and Pleura," a concise text-book on the subjects treated. Dr. Paige is chairman of the New York Banks glee club and a member of the Royal Arcanum. On November 18, 1891, he married (first) Miss Hannah C. Burson of Clayton, New Jersey, and one child, Montfort S. Paige, has been born to them. On November 19, 1903, he married (second) Grace Stelle Yerkes of Plainfield, New Jersey.

King Vol IV

H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE, M. D.

Dr. H. Worthington Paige, lecturer in the Department of Theory and Practice of Medicine, upon diseases of the lungs, bronchi and pleura, was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., on March 13, 1864. He is a son of the late Thomas L. Paige, who was a leading merchant of that town, and a grandson of the late Dr. Joel S. Paige, a prominent practitioner of the old school in Rensselaer and Tioga counties during the first half of the nineteenth century. Dr. Paige has, hanging upon his office wall, an interesting relic in the shape of his grandfather's first license to practice granted by the Rensselaer County Medical Society in 1818. Dr. Paige received his early education in the Owego Free Academy, and after finishing school entered upon the drug business as clerk in the pharmacy of which the present Senator from New York, the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, was at one time active proprietor. Deciding to become a physician, Doctor Paige entered the office of Dr. Alanson Bishop as a student, from whence he ultimately came to New York and took the course of study at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, graduating with honorable mention in 1884. Since his graduation he has been in active practice in the metropolis. Dr. Paige was at one time surgeon and later conducted the clinic for diseases of the heart and lungs in the old Western Dispensary, at 38th street and Seventh avenue, a fertile clinic field in the eighties, and well-remembered by the older practitioners. He later served for several years as assistant surgeon in the Throat Department of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He has always been actively identified with the affairs of the homœopathic school and of his Alma Mater, being six times elected necrologist and serving three years as director of the latter's Alumni Association. On May 8, 1903, he presided as toastmaster at the alumni banquet, the most brilliant and successful affair ever held by the association. Dr. Paige was secretary of the County Medical Society of New York from 1892 to 1900, and its vice-president in 1901, and is now necrologist of the New York State Homœopathic Society. He has been a contributor to the proceedings of various medical societies and the columns of medical journals, being for some years on the editorial staff of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy,* besides writing stories and poems for publication from time to time.

The doctor is a member of the State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies, of the Academy of Pathological Science and on the staffs of the Laura Franklin Hospital for Children, the Hahnemann and Flower Hospitals.

Chironian Aug 1903

PAIGE, H W

H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE, M. D.,
LECTURER ON THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE, M. D.
320 WEST 28TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

Feb 26. 94

FEB 27 1894

Dr. H. M. Smith

Dear Doctor.

I enclose some facts pertaining to the late Drs Hoffman's Grove which I have used in writing up their obituaries — and may be of some value to you. You need not return them.

Should be glad to learn of any deaths of Alumni — if you hear of any others — to make my report complete for the meeting in May.

Yours

H W P

PAINTER, CHARLES DALLAS

Chas. Dallas Painter, M. D., died September 1st at his camp in the foot hills near Alberta, Can., of peritonitis. Dr. Painter was born in Salem, Ohio, April 25, 1858, and had a splendid literary education, graduating from Bethany College in 1879 with the degree of A. B. In 1882 he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, since which time he had been practicing at Alliance, O., until three years ago when, on account of his health, he removed to Calgary, Alberta, Can. During his residence in Alliance the doctor made a splendid reputation for himself, and the news of his death will be read with distress by hundreds of personal friends he had in that city. He is survived by his wife.

Jl Am Inst Hom Oct 1910

CHARLES DALLAS PAINTER, Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, born Salem, Ohio, April 26, 1858; graduated A. B., Bethany College, 1879; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882.

PAINTER, ELWOOD GRIFFITH

ELWOOD GRIFFITH PAINTER, deceased, born Salem, Ohio, 1833; graduated, Western Homœopathic College, 1858; practiced from 1858 until his death in 1866.

PAISLEY, CHARLES L

CHARLES L. PAISLEY, Farmington, Iowa, born Burlington, Iowa, September 28, 1866; literary education Baptist College, Burlington; graduated from Homœopathic College of the State University of Iowa, 1891; has been a practitioner in Farmington since graduation; served as city health officer six years and city alderman five years.

G. E. Palen Ph. B. M. D.

A NURSE SUES A YOUNG DOCTOR

BREACH OF PROMISE CHARGED AFTER A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

MET WITH A SHERIFF'S WRIT

Dr. Gilbert J. Palen, a Nephew of the Late Jay Gould, Who Recently Married Miss Adamson, Must Answer Charges of Broken Vows, Made by Miss Margaret M. Thompson, a Professional Nurse—A Trip Abroad Interrupted—The Accused Man Says It is Blackmail.

Dr. Gilbert J. Palen, son of Dr. G. E. Palen, of this city, and a nephew of the late Jay Gould, has been arrested upon a capias issued from the Court of Common Pleas in consequence of an affidavit filed by Miss Margaret May Thompson, a young professional nurse, who charges him with breach of promise of marriage and sues for $25,000 damages.

Dr. Palen was married June 11 in Germantown to Miss Mary Eleanor Adamson, daughter of William Adamson, late senior member of the firm of Baeder, Adamson & Co. The ceremony was looked upon as quite a society event, and many well-known persons from this city, New York and elsewhere were present, the Gould family being represented by a party which drove from New York by coach. A reception followed at the home of the bride's father at Negley's Hill, Germantown, after which the happy couple departed upon a three weeks' wedding trip.

There was one of the young doctor's friends who was not present at either the church or the house—Miss Margaret M. Thompson—who, in her affidavit, declares that the news was so great a shock to her nerves that she only recovered sufficiently a few days ago to direct that legal proceedings should be begun.

RETURNED TO FACE A WRIT.

Dr. and Mrs. Palen returned from their last stopping place, Ocean City, New Jersey, Tuesday, and two hours after reaching their new home in Germantown a writ was served upon the former by Thomas S. McElroy, of the Sheriff's office. The doctor immediately accompanied the writ server to the Sheriff's office and then arranged for procuring bail. This was obtained later in the day, the bondsmen being John F. Keaton, 218 West Walnut lane, and James H. Closson, 70 Chelten avenue.

Miss Thompson is 22 years old and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, of Huntingdon, Pa., where she lived until coming to this city July, 1893, to become a professional nurse. In her affidavit she says that she first met Dr. Palen in March, 1894, in the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, where she was employed as a nurse and where he had just entered upon the duties of assistant resident. She declares that he began at once to be very attentive to her and that on July 9 of the same year he said that he would marry her as soon as he completed his studies in the Hahnemann Medical College. Miss Thompson says that the courtship continued with much ardor, and that Dr. Palen frequently took her to church and to places of amusement, and that he repeatedly spoke publicly of their intended marriage. She says that at no time did she release Dr. Palen from his promise and that he had never made a request for such release, having as recently as last March declared his intention of marrying her. Moreover, she declares that by no act of her own could the engagement have been brought to an end, as she always behaved in a lady-like manner.

FATHER AND SON MAKE DENIALS.

When seen yesterday afternoon Dr. Palen declared that he was much surprised at the sudden action taken by Miss Thompson. "Her charges are false in every particular," he said. "I not only did not promise to marry her, but was never on such terms of intimacy with her as to give her the slightest ground to suppose that a marriage between her and myself was either remotely possible or even to be contemplated for a moment. It is a case blackmail, pure and simple. I befriended this girl and attended her in a recent and serious sickness. She has taken advantage of my kindness to make these charges."

Dr. G. E. Palen, the young man's father, who was with his son, corroborated what had been said, as far as he knew, adding: "We understand this case perfectly. The young woman thinks, in view of my son's connections and his recent marriage into an estimable and prominent family, there is a chance for her to get a little money. I believe she is poor and money would be an object to her. She will get no money from my son."

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MISS THOMPSON.

John F. Keator, Dr. Palen's lawyer, when seen in his office yesterday afternoon echoed the sentiments expressed by the father and son and produced a letter dated June 2, nine days before the wedding, written by Miss Thompson to the young doctor, congratulating him upon the approaching event and wishing him happiness in the future. It read:

"I offer you congratulations, and wish you and Mrs. Palen happiness and long life."

"That letter proves that the young woman did not contemplate legal action until after the marriage had taken place," said Mr. Keator. "It seems likely that someone has put the idea into her head or else that she was inspired by the accounts of Dr. Palen's family connections and wealth.

"Dr. Palen and Miss Thompson were un-

doubtedly on friendly terms, while at the Lyin-In Hospital, but it was entirely in a professional way, and no closer intimacy existed. He considered her a bright young nurse—efficient in her duties and possessing many engaging qualities, being pretty and educated. While Dr. Palen was attending at the lying-in hospital Miss Thompson was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever at her home. She sent for young Dr. Palen, desiring him to attend her in her illness. He consented to attend her, and called frequently to see her, for she was a very sick woman.

"Her natural gratitude for her recovery, which she attributed to Dr. Palen's attendance, prompted her to write to him. This started a correspondence between them, which was carried on quite innocently on Dr. Palen's part."

Dr. and Mrs. Palen had made all their arrangements to leave this morning upon the Southwark for England, it being the intention of the young physician to finish his medical studies in Europe.

Miss Thompson could not be found last night in her home, 520 Fernon street, where it was stated that she had left the city, probably for her former home in Huntington, Pennsylvania.

TIMES. July 6, 1895

Miss Thompson says the defendant has broken his promise by marrying May Eleanor Adamson, on June 11th last. She adds that Dr. Gilbert Joseph Palen, the defendant, is a son of Dr. Gilbert E. Palen, of this city, a man of wealth and prominence. The defendant, she continues, is a physician who, by reason of his abilities and family connections, has every prospect of acquiring wealth and achieving prominence in life, and he would be able to maintain Miss Thompson in a respectable and comfortable position as his wife, whereas now she will be obliged to continue to earn her living as a nurse. She alleges that she is in no way responsible for the broken engagement, as she has always conducted herself in a lady-like and proper manner, and that the defendant intends to presently leave this country to complete his medical studies in Europe.

Miss Thompson claims $25,000 damages for the broken promise.

Judge Gordon allowed a writ of capias to issue, fixing the bail at $1000.

Counsel for Dr. Palen yesterday denied that the defendant was ever in love with Miss Thompson, or that he had ever given her to understand that he would marry. He had never taken her to church or places of amusement, counsel said, but had befriended her during an attack of serious illness.

Dr. Palen and his bride will sail for Europe to-day on the Southwark.

Ledger, July 6, 1895

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

Miss Thompson Seeks to Recover for Alleged Breach of Promise to Mary.

Miss Margaret May Thompson, a professional nurse, has brought suit for damages in the Common Pleas Court against Dr. Gilbert Joseph Palen, a nephew of the late Jay Gould, on the grounds of alleged breach of promise of marriage.

In her affidavit Miss Thompson says she is the daughter of Samuel M. and Georgiana Thompson, of Huntingdon, Pa. She was 21 years old on August 31, 1894, and lives at 520 Fernon street. Prior to 1893 she lived with her parents in Huntingdon, but has been a professional nurse since July, 1893, residing in this city. She says that while employed as a nurse at the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, at Eleventh and Cherry streets, she became acquainted with the defendant in March, 1894. He immediately paid marked addresses to her, and on July 9th, 1894, agreed to marry her as soon as he should complete his medical studies at the Hahnemann Medical College. For some time after that his addresses continued with much ardor. He took her to church and places of amusement, repeatedly spoke and wrote of his intended marriage to Miss Thompson, and in consequence of the attachment, Miss Thompson says, she gave up the exclusive society of all other men. She at no time asked for a release from her engagement, but assured the defendant as late as last month that her affection for him was the same as when they were engaged.

DR. PALEN SAILS FOR EUROPE.

Contradictory Contentions by His Lawyer and Miss Thompson's Counsel.

Dr. Gilbert Joseph Palen, against whom action for alleged breach of promise has been brought by Miss Margaret May Thompson, a trained nurse, sailed for Europe, Saturday, on the Southwark, with his bride, formerly Miss Adamson. He expects to continue his medical studies at Vienna.

John F. Keator, counsel for Dr. Palen, reiterated that there was no close and social intimacy between Dr. Palen and Miss Thompson, asserting that she could not show anything in the shape of a present or token given by him to her to bind the troth which she claimed existed.

Lewis Hopper, Miss Thompson's counsel, referring to the letter of congratulation written by Miss Thompson to Dr. Palen on the occasion of his marriage, said the letter was a piece of irony written by Miss Thompson in the indignation and disgust which she felt when she first learned of his marriage. Mr. Hopper said he would also produce letters when the proper time came, and declared that, if Dr. Palen made the statements which have been attributed to him, they would be proven false.

Ledger, July 8, 1895.

MISS THOMPSON TELLS HER STORY

SHE EXPLAINS HER LETTER TO DR. PALEN AFTER HIS MARRIAGE.

IT WAS INTENDED AS A REBUKE

When the Plaintiff in the Suit for Breach of Promise First Learned of the Marriage She Wrote the Letter That is Brought Forward by Dr. Palen, But Did Not Intend It as It Was Taken.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 7.

Miss Margaret May Thompson, the plaintiff in the breach of promise case in which $25,000 damages are claimed against Dr. Gilbert Joseph Palen, of Philadelphia, a nephew of the late Jay Gould, is now spending a few days with her parents in this city. This afternoon THE TIMES correspondent found Miss Thompson busying herself with her pet birds and making preparations to return to Philadelphia. Miss Thompson manifested no reserve or hesitancy in speaking about her case against Dr. Palen nor in describing his relations with her during his period of courtship. The fair plaintiff possesses a very wide circle of warm friends here who have been attracted by her charming personality, her amiability and her unsullied character.

Toying with the bundle of letters which she had received from Dr. Palen, Miss Thompson said: "First I desire to correct the false impression in regard to the tenor of my letter to Dr. Palen, which was written after his marriage and of which the final congratulatory sentence only was made public through his lawyer. The contents of that letter were pure irony and sarcasm, intended solely as a written rebuke for his perfidy and broken promises to me. I first learned of the doctor's marriage through an associate nurse in the Lying-in Charity, and after that I wrote to him asking that he return my picture and upbraiding him for his cruel treatment. In closing the letter I sarcastically expressed the wish that he and his bride might have long life and happiness. This sentence, which, in itself, is misleading, was all of the letter which his lawyer thought profitable to give to the public. Then Dr. Palen wilfully misrepresents the facts when he says that he attended me professionally during my serious illness in Philadelphia. Do you think that I would place my life in the hands of an undergraduate, no matter how much I might love him? The only physician who attended me was Dr. Rutledge T. Wiltbank, of 1410 South Fifth street, and here is his receipted bill for his services."

Miss Thompson here produced a receipted bill from Dr. Wiltbank, dated August 8, 1894. Continuing, Miss Thompson said: "Dr. Palen called on me up to a short time before his marriage and until my visit to my home here last March I had no reason to believe that his love for me was not as ardent as ever. I received letters from him almost daily and on March 8 last, after notifying me that he was coming to see me at my home here, he came and in no wise indicated to me or to my parents, to whom he had already spoken of his love for me, that he desired our engagement broken. Dr. Palen showed me many social attentions. When among his friends he frequently indicated in my presence his strong attachment to me and gave out the unmistakable impression that he would make me his wife. This case is not drawn on mercenary lines. He never spoke to me about his relationship to the New York Goulds nor his riches. He introduced me to his father during one of our pleasure drives. Dr. Palen said to me, 'May, after my graduation at the Hahnemann Medical College, and when I obtain two patients we will get married.' From this I thought our prospective happiness depended on his individual exertions professionally."

Mrs. Thompson, the plaintiff's mother, here interposed, saying that during the visit of her husband and self to May's sick room Dr. Palen informed them that he did not want his father to know of his engagement to May until after his graduation. Then, according to Mrs. Thompson, he said: "We will secure some nice rooms and be happy." Miss Thompson, the plaintiff, who has just entered upon her twenty-first year, is small of stature, but of symmetrical mould and possesses an abundance of raven tresses which vividly enhance the unusual whiteness of her full round face. She will leave for Philadelphia to consult with her lawyer to-morrow.

Times, July 8, 1895

DR. PALEN LEAVES TO STUDY ABROAD.

He Is Apparently Little Troubled by the Breach of Promise Suit.

HIS BRIDE GOES WITH HIM.

Counsel for the Young Physician Files a Writ to Quash the Suit Brought by Miss Thompson, the Nurse. What Lawyers Say.

Dr. Gilbert Joseph Palen, the defendant in the action for alleged breach of promise brought by Miss Margaret May Thompson, a pretty trained nurse, sailed yesterday morning for Europe. With him was his bride, formerly Miss Adamson, and neither of them seemed to be at all worried over the suit that has caused such a sensation in the high social circles of which both of the newly-married couple have always been factors.

Shortly after the steamer Southwark left with the young people aboard John F. Keator, counsel for Dr. Palen, filed a rule with the Prothonotary to show cause why the suit brought by Miss Thompson against Dr. Palen should not be quashed. Accompanying the writ to quash the case was filed a second rule calling on the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not be discharged on common bail. The effect of these rules, if granted, would be to either throw Miss Thompson's case entirely out of court or reduce the suit to one of common law, releasing the defendant at once from the responsibility of bail and the onus of further arrest. The rules are returnable in September.

ABROAD TO STUDY.

The young physician meanwhile is on his way to Vienna, where he will continue his medical studies. He and his bride arrived at Washington Wharf yesterday morning at about half-past 8 o'clock, accompanied by a number of friends who came to wish them "bon voyage." Dr. G. E. Palen, father of the young man, and Mrs. Adamson, mother of Mrs. Palen, were with them until the Southwark steamed out.

Mrs. Palen wore a neat-fitting traveling suit of dark serge and carried a bunch of sweet peas. Both she and her youthful husband, who has so suddenly come into publicity, laughed and chatted gaily with their friends and waved their handkerchiefs merrily as the steamer left her dock.

Mr. Keator has in his possession two letters alleged to have been written by Miss Thompson, both dated June 2, 1895, and congratulating him upon his coming marriage with Miss Adamson. Its conclusion reads:—

"I hope you and the future Mrs. Palen will be as happy as I am."

Mr. Keator, in an interview, said:—

"I am convinced that some misguided friend of this young woman has instituted the bringing of this suit. He or she will prove an evil genius to her, entangling her in the meshes of a suit whose issue can only be disappointment, without counting the damage to her future welfare flowing from the widespread notoriety she has attained.

"I want to reiterate the facts stated before, that there was positively and absolutely no close and social intimacy between these young people. Dr. Palen never took her to church nor to any place of amusement. I defy her to show anything in the shape of a token or present given her by him to bind either the troth or the friendship which, she avers, existed between them. Even when she was taken ill in her downtown home and requested her nurse to send for Dr. Palen he did not immediately respond, but sent a letter to a well-known physician residing near her home, asking him to attend to Miss Thompson."

VISITED HER FATHER'S HOME.

It is known, however, that Dr. Palen visited the young nurse at her home in Huntingdon, and there became acquainted with her family. When this was told Mr. Keator he admitted that it was true, and said it would be explained at the proper time.

Lewis Hopper, who represents Miss Thompson in the case, explained the letter quoted above.

"I was fully aware of the existence of the letter which Mr. Keator refers to," said he. "It was simply a piece of irony penned by Miss Thompson in indignation and disgust when she had recovered from the first shock of the news of Palen's treachery. If Dr. Palen makes the statements attributed to him by the newspapers I have only to say that I can prove them to be absolutely false.

"If letters are to be made public, why did not Mr. Keator produce all the letters that Palen had from Miss Thompson, or rather all that he received? I could produce letters, too, and shall when the proper time comes.

"As to the report that Miss Thompson conceived the idea of suing Dr. Palen after she learned of his family connection in the published accounts of his wedding, it is ridiculous. She was a professional nurse, associating all the time with doctors who knew him well, and she knew all about Dr. Palen long before their engagement."

Inquiries at Miss Thompson's boarding place received the answer that she was at her father's home in Huntingdon, and it was not known when she would return to the city.

Press, July 7, 1895.

DR. PALEN'S CASE.

Miss Thompson's Suit is Settled.

WHAT THE LAWYERS SAY

The Physician Was Charged With Breach of Promise.

The breach of promise suit for $25,000, brought by Margaret May Thompson, a hospital nurse, against Dr. Gilbert Joseph Palen, nephew of the late Jay Gould, and son of the rich Dr. Gilbert E. Palen, has been settled out of court, the defendant paying to the plaintiff $850 in cash, and assuming the costs of the action.

The settlement is a compromise, arrived at after many continuances of the case, and many discussions of its opposing sides by the lawyers engaged, and is stated as being perfectly satisfactory to all interested. For Miss Thompson, it is declared that the settlement spares her from what she dreaded—the ordeal of a public trial of the case—and in Dr. Palen's behalf, that the compromise saves him from the expense and annoyance of coming across seas, and interrupting his professional studies in the city of Dresden, where he now is with his wife.

The friends of both Dr. Palen and Miss Thompson, are overjoyed at this conclusion of the sensational suit, which so startled society circles a few months ago; coming, as it did, right after the occasion, when with big social eclat, Dr. Palen had led the beautiful Miss May Eleanor Adamson to the altar.

The wedding had been one of the swellest nuptial events of the year, solemnized June 11th, at the Wakefield Presbyterian Church, Germantown. To it came the Gould family from New York, riding from the latter city to Philadelphia in Mr. Edwin Gould's coach, the party including F. Jay Gould, Miss Helen M. Gould, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould. Besides these there attended the noted society leaders of this and many other cities.

Dr. Palen took his bride on a trip to the South and West, where they visited many prominent pleasure resorts, little dreaming that during the latter two weeks of their pleasure-seeking travel, they were being shadowed by a detective, bearing wih him no less formidable an instrument than a capias issued by Judge Sulzberger, and authorizing the doctor's arrest. The presence with him of the doctor's young wife headed off the serving of the dread warrant, until he returned to this city, and had been briefly separated from her. Then on June 30, while at his wife's home in Germantown, the capias was served.

The warrant, under the name of Margaret May Thompson, of Huntingdon, Pa., charged him with breach of promise to marry, and stood for a demand of $25,000, to be paid as damages.

Dr. Palen promptly denounced the charge as one without foundation, but he was taken before Judge Sulzberger, and placed under $1,000 bail, his lawyer, John F. Keator, going his surety.

The capias was issued because of the fact, that Dr. Palen was making preparations for a voyage to Europe, his stay to be for a term of several years.

He was highly indignant at the event, which threatened to interrupt his intended journey, and denounced Miss Thompson's charge as simply an attempt to take advantage of his wealth and high social connections. But the young nurse stood steadfastly by her colors.

She declared that she had been brought into intimate association with the young physician, both while he was pursuing his studies at Hahnemann College, and later, when graduating with high honors from that institution, he became a full-fledged doctor of medicine. She claimed that they had met and loved, and that Dr. Palen, after many oral and written protestations of affection, had plighted to her his troth.

She said that arrangements had been made for their marriage, this event to ensue just as soon as Dr. Palen got into practice, or as soon, she declared, he had jocularly said, as "he got his second patient." Dr. Palen, she declared, had visited her at her home in Huntingdon, his desire being, she alleged, to meet her parents before their marriage.

When she heard that the doctor was to wed another lady, she was astonished, and indignant, and wrote him many letters accusing him of perfidy, and threatening to hold him up to public scorn. Later the capias she swore to, was a manifestation of her anger. It caught the young doctor right on the eve of his departure for foreign lands, and put him in a considerable dilemma. His tickets were purchased, and his letters of credit procured. He had made ararngements to attend a course of lectures, in a famous medical institution in the city of Dresden, whither he was bound. Was Miss Thompson's unexpected move to interrupt all these prearranged plans? It would have seemed so, but just then Lawyer Keator came to his client's aid. His counsel was that Dr. Palen should carry out all his intended purposes

"Don't you alter your plans a jot, doctor," said he. "Enter bail, and go to Europe and leave your case in my hands."

Thereupon the disturbed young physician resumed his preparations for departure, and the morning of July 6 saw him and his wife on the deck of the steamship Southwark, as she lay in her dock, all ready for her plunge out to the open sea. Like his marriage, the departure was made a social event, and the ship, the dock, and the adjacent wharves, were crowded with the elite of fashionable circles extending to the young couple a cordial bon voyage. Before leaving, Dr. Palen gave his pledge that he would return to Philadelphia at any moment when the case should be called.

The case was set down on the docket for September 16, 1895. Miss Thompson's

counsel was Lawyer Lewis Hopper. He declared that his client had a good case, and he met every move made by Lawyer Keator with confidence and decision.

Early in September Mr. Keator filed two writs in the Prothonotary's office. One was to show cause why the charge should not be quashed, and the other to show cause why it should not be reduced to common bail. The effect of either of these writs, if successful, would have been to throw the case out of court. At this Juncture Lawyer Hopper was taken seriously ill at his home in Mantua avenue, and compelled to lay aside all his legal and other duties. He placed Miss Thompson's case in the hands of his old preceptor, Lawyer George W. Harkins, who agreed to take it. Lawyer Harkins is known as a good legal fighter, and Mr. Keator isn't far behind him in pugnacious qualities, nevertheless a spirit of compromise was somehow engendered, and the question of a private settlement broached. The main question was, of course, the amount of money to be paid, many consultations being held, and the case meanwhile being continued from September to October, and then again into December.

As high as $2,000 was asked for Miss Thompson, but refused, for Dr. Palen declared he would only pay an amount equal to that which it would cost him to come from Europe to this city, and interrupt his studies abroad. He estimated this amount at about $850 and that sum he was willing to pay. This amount, after many dickerings and discussions was accepted by the other side, and so the case was closed, and the records in the Prothonotary's office marked "satisfied."

When Lawyer Keator was seen he substantiated the story of the settlement as given above. He said:

"The case has been compromised on a basis satisfactory to both parties. Neither Dr. Palen nor Miss Thompson desired to have the case go to court, so it has been arranged privately in a manner amicable to both parties. Dr. Palen felt that Miss Thompson had grievously misunderstood him, and if she had suffered thereby he felt that she was entitled to kind treatment at his hands."

Lawyer Hopper also corroborated the details of the settlement and said that Miss Thompson was perfectly satisfied with its terms. "My client," he said, "has avoided the unpleasant experience of a public trial of the case, and has gotten what we consider a very substantial sum in payment for its withdrawal."

Dr. Palen will remain in Dresden for three years.

Item
Feb 16/96

GILBERT J. PALEN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born May 12, 1870, son of Gilbert E. Palen and Elizabeth Gould, his wife. His preparatory education was received at the Germantown Academy, whence he proceeded to Haverford College, graduating A. B. in 1892. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1895 received from that institution the degree of M. D. From 1895 to 1898 he pursued post-graduate studies in Berlin and Vienna, devoting special attention to pathology and to the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has since been engaged in the practice of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. He is demonstrator of otology at Hahnemann Medical College, and is connected with the eye and ear department of the Hahnemann Dispensary and with the nose and throat department of St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the James Harwood Closson Medical Club, the Germantown Medical Club, the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Club and the Clinico-Pathological Society.

King Vol IV

PALMER, A JUDSON

Jl A
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Feb
1912

Dr. A. Judson Palmer died December 25th at his home, Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 78th year. He was born in Oneida county, was a graduate of the class of 1854 of the New York University, but for the past fifty years had been practicing homœopathic medicine in Brooklyn. He was a member of the local and state homœopathic societies. He leaves a widow and two daughters

ciety, and had always been active in his professional life. His loss will be widely felt.

Jl A I Hom Mar 1912

A. Worrall Palmer died in New York City, June 10, 1915. A member of the Institute since 1892.

PALMER, CHARLES REES

CHARLES REES PALMER, West Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, July 10, 1876, son of Rees Palmer and Mary S. Neilds, his wife. His literary education was received at West Chester Academy, and he was fitted for the practice of his profession at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1893 with the degree of M. D. He is a member of the staff of the Chester County Hospital, and is connected with the following organizations: the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Tri-county Homœopathic Medical Society, the Chester County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV.

Dr. Charles R. Palmer, of West Chester, Pa., who is leaving his home town to join the members of the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, was tendered a farewell dinner by his brother doctors on Monday evening, July 16, 1917, at the Turks Head Hotel. Many were present and enjoyed the toasts given after which Dr. Palmer was presented with a gift as a token of esteem from his fellow doctors. The doctor made a neat little speech of acceptance after which farewells were exchanged.

PALMER, FREDERICK MILES.

In the death of Dr Palmer this Society has lost a most worthy member. In his relations with his professional associates he was the soul of honor. By his modest and retiring life he won a high place in the esteem of his friends and patrons.

The death of his father during his boyhood was cause for the removal of the mother and son from Boston to Maine, where he remained till developed manhood and its seeming necessities found him located in the thriving town of Brattleborough, Vt., engaged in the study of law. Finding this did not satisfy his longings for future life-work he abandoned it. He was appointed postmaster at Brattleborough which position he retained for several years. He was the ~~first~~ originator of the first American postage stamp, which was engraved by Thomas Chubbuck of Springfield for Palmer's own personal use. These stamps were in use long before the Government decided to use stamps for prepayment for postage. The Palmar stamps bring a fabulous price, one having been recently sold for a hundred

and forty-five dollars, while a few years ago one sold for three hundred dollars at auction.

The Palmer postage-stamp was seven-eighths of an inch long, and a little less than a half-inch wide. There were black and white lines around the outer border; along the upper side were the words "Brattleborough, Vt.;" along the lower side, "5 cents;" at the left-hand end, the letter P; at the right-hand end, the letter O. In the centre on light ground were Dr. Palmer's initials engraved in *facsimile*. It was printed in black, upon rather coarse buff-colored paper. Only five hundred of these stamps were printed.

When Dr. Palmer's post-office service was ended, he commenced the study of medicine. In March, 1853, he graduated, and received his diploma, from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

He commenced his practice in Gardiner, Me., from which place he removed to Newton, Mass., where he gained a fine practice.

The last twenty years of his life were spent in Boston, where he continued in practice until his death, which occurred on the 10th of May, 1886. He was born in Boston, March 19, 1814.

Dr. Palmer had been twice married. His first wife was the daughter of his law instructor, Judge Asa Keyes of Brattleborough. He leaves two daughters by his first wife, who still live in Boston.

He was member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, being a senior since 1881. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; was chairman of the committee-meeting that formed the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, was elected its president at the June meeting of 1876.

The following resolutions on the death of the late Dr. F. N. Palmer were presented at the regular May meeting of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and adopted:—

Resolved, That in the sudden death of our friend and associate, Frederick Niles Palmer, M.D., this Society has lost one of its esteemed members, whose friendly presence will long be missed, whose kindness and gentleness will be well remembered, and whose conscientiousness, uprightness, and integrity made him a bright example worthy of our respect and imitation.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Dr. Palmer our warmest sympathies in this hour of deep affliction.

Trans.Mass.Hom.Med.Soc. 1887.

PALMER, FREDERICK NILES.

Dr Palmer was not widely known in the profession, but by those who were acquainted with him his kindly spirit, his gentlemanly bearing and honorable deportment were always recognized. He was born in Boston, Mass., March 19th 1814, and

on the death of his father, while he was still very young, he went with his mother to Maine, where he lived till manhood.

He then went to Brattleboro, Vt., and began the study of law, but did not find it congenial to his taste. He married Miss Ellen Keese, the daughter of his law instructor, and obtained the appointment of postmaster, which he retained for several years. It was while acting as postmaster that he devised a postage stamp, the first ever used in this country. It was printed in black, upon rather coarse, buff-colored paper. It was seven-eighths of an inch long, and a little less than a half inch wide. There were black and white lines around the outer border; along the upper side were the words "Brattleboro, Vt.." along the lower side "5 cents;" at the left hand end the letter "O." In the centre, on light ground, were Dr. Palmer's initials engraved in *fac simile.* This stamp simply indicated that the postage had been prepaid to the postmaster at Brattleboro, instead of having the same endorsed on the letter by the postmaster. Only five hundred of these stamps were printed, but the idea was seized upon by the Government, and the next year the official stamp was made for all prepaid letters; since which, the whole system of prepaid letters by stamps has been generally adopted in all civilized countries. The original stamps are very scarce, and have been sold as high as one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

When Dr. Palmer left the post office, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and, convinced of the truth of homœopathy, he went to the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1853. At first he settled in Gardiner, Me., but soon removed to Newton, Mass., where he gained a fine practice. He subsequently removed to Boston and practiced there, some twenty years, up to the time of his death, which occurred on May 10, 1886, at the age of 72 years. He was a Senior of the Institute since 1881.

At a meeting of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the sudden death of our friend and associate,

Frederick Niles Palmer, M. D. this Society has lost one of its esteemed members, whose friendly presence will long be missed, whose kindness and gentleness will be remembered, and whose conscientiousness, uprightness and integrity made him a bright example, worthy of our respect and imitation.

Resolved that we tender to the family of Dr Palmer our warmest sympathies in this hour of deep affliction.
(Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1886.)

FREDERICK NILES PALMER, M.D. — Dr. Palmer was not widely known in the profession; but by those who were acquainted with him, his kindly spirit, his gentlemanly bearing, and his honorable deportment were always recognized. He was born in Boston, March 19, 1814; and on the death of his father, while he was still very young, he went with his mother to Maine, where he lived till manhood. He then went to Brattleboro', Vt., and began the study of law, but did not think himself adapted to its practice. He married Miss Ellen Keese, the daughter of his law instructor; and obtained the appointment of postmaster, which he retained for several years. It was while acting as postmaster, that he devised a postage stamp, the first ever used in this country. It was printed in black, upon rather coarse, buff-colored paper. It was seven-eighths of an inch long, and a little less than a half inch wide. There were black and white lines around the outer border; along the upper side were the words *Brattleboro', Vt.;* along the lower side, *5 cents;* at the left-hand end, the letter *P;* at the right-hand end, the letter *O*. In the centre on light ground were Dr. Palmer's initials engraved in *facsimile*. This stamp simply indicated that the postage had been prepaid to the postmaster at Brattleboro', instead of having the same indorsed on the letter by the postmaster. Only five hundred of these stamps were printed; but the idea was seized upon by government, and the next year the official stamp was made for all prepaid letters, since which the whole system of prepaid letters by stamp has been generally adopted in all civilized countries. The original stamps are very scarce, and have been sold as high as $175.

When Dr. Palmer left the post-office, he turned his attention to the study of medicine; and, convinced of the truth of homœopathy, he went to the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1853. At first he settled in Gardiner, Me., but soon removed to Newton, Mass., where he gained a fine practice. He subsequently removed to Boston, and practised there some twenty years to the time of his death, which occurred on May 10, 1886, at the age of 72 years.

Resolutions of regret and sympathy were passed at the meeting of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and were published in the June number of THE GAZETTE.

N E Med Gaz July 1886

PALMER, GEORGE B

PALMER, GEORGE B

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is George B. Palmer

× I graduated at Cleveland Medical College, in the year 1856

My present address is East Hamilton county of Madison

State of New York where I have resided since Aug 1861

Previous to that time I practised in Norwich Chenango Co N Y

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1856 at Norwich Chenango Co N Y

× Cleveland Homœopathic College

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. NEW YORK MAY 1878

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I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1856 at Norwich N Y

My Brother Died on ~~the~~ Ind. T, July 20 th 1883

M. B. Palmer

b. Middletown. N.J. Feb 9. 1804 married Phebe Worrall Sept 28. 1827. [Guide to Holiness Sept '83 p.70

H. M. SMITH M.D.
MAY
21
1867
NEW YORK.

East Hamilton May 20th 1867

Dear Sir

The circular of the American Institute of Homeopathy was duly rec'd. I shall be happy to attend the Meeting if the nature of my Engagements will allow

Respectfully -

Geo B Palmer
East Hamilton
Madison Co N Y.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, **$2.00.**

THE

AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Please to enter my name as a Subscriber to The American Homœopathic Review, Vol. III. Enclosed is $2.00 Annual Subscription for 1862–3.

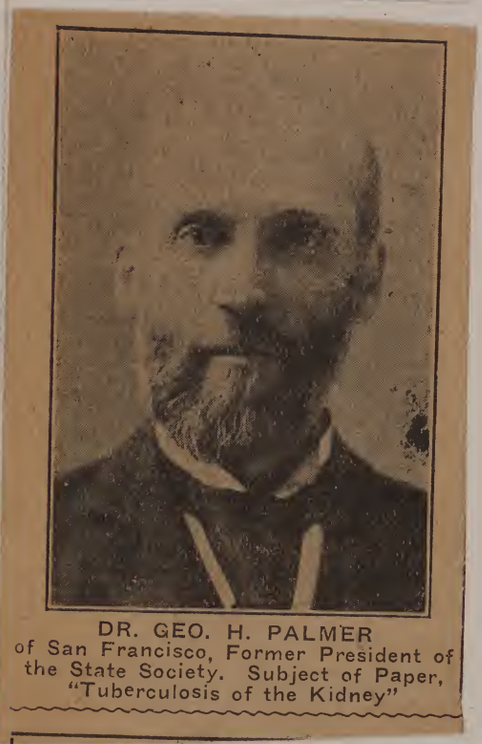
Name, Geo. B. Palmer M.D.

Address, East Hamilton

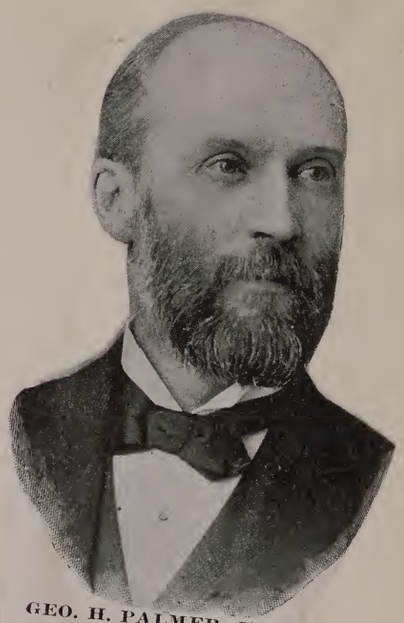
Madison Co.

N. Y.

PALMER, GEORGE H., M.D., is a Canadian by birth, but received his medical degree from the New York Homœopathic College in 1865. For thirteen years following he practiced in St. Clair, Mich. About fifteen years ago he located in San Francisco, and has gained considerable distinction, especially as a surgeon. He was professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Hospital College for seven years of which institution he is a trustee. He is a member of the City and County Homœopathic Medical Societies.



DR. GEO. H. PALMER
of San Francisco, Former President of the State Society. Subject of Paper, "Tuberculosis of the Kidney"



GEO. H. PALMER, M. D.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Chironian Apr 1910

OBITUARY.

George Howard Palmer, M. D., died suddenly at his residence, 92 Hancock street, Brooklyn. He was born in 1862, and was the only son of A. Judson Palmer, M. D., and Maria D. Palmer. He was graduated from the New York University Medical College in 1884. He had been in practice ever since in this city. In 1895 he married Marie Estelle Clifton, and had been a member of the Central Congregational church for many years. He leaves a widow and two children. Dr. Palmer had been held in very high esteem in the medical profession, and his death will be a great loss to the profession as well as to his many friends.

PALMER, HARRY E

HARRY E. PALMER, Dayton, Ohio, born Logan county, Ill., literary education acquired in Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1885, and later took a post-graduate course in Chicago; member of the medical staff of Miami Valley Hospital.

PALMER, JOHN B

John B. Palmer, a good preacher, but poor to practice. Only last spring at the alumni he was complaining to me because '92 did not get out in greater numbers, and yet when I ask ten minutes of his time in behalf of that same '92 I find him wanting. I can only recommend him to Norton, and if he treats him as he did me when I complained that I could not find time for this work, John will certainly reform at once. Strange as it may seem, everybody liked Palmer in spite of his many faults, and so, I doubt not, he is doing a rushing business. He spent some years at the Ophthalmic after graduation; in fact, I think he did not begin active practice until about '98. He may be found at 21 East 24th street, New York City, and is making a specialty of the eye, ear, throat and nose.

Dr. John Boynton Palmer, attending physician at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, died October 30th at his home, No. 253 West One Hundred and Third street. He was a lecturer at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, from which institution he was graduated in 1892.

Born at Lakeside forty-seven years ago, Dr. Palmer received his early education in the public and high school at Rochester. He was a member of the New York Medical Club, the Dunham, the New York County and State Society, the Genesee Society, and the Academy of Pathological Science.

Jl A I Hom Dec 1911

PALMER, L. A.

Westerly.—Dr. L. A. Palmer, a graduate of the Shurtleff Medical College, Alton, Ill., in 1840, practiced the old system twenty-one years. His mind was first called to homœopathy by a very highly esteemed and worthy physician, Dr. William Robinson, of Westerly, who practiced here over sixty years, and became converted to homœopathy by his son-in-law, Dr. Horace Robinson, of Auburn, N. Y., about 1856. In 1861 Dr. Palmer became a homœopath. (R I)

(W.Conv.)

PALMER. LEWIS R

DR. LEWIS R. PALMER.

In the meridian of life, in the height of his usefulness, with a record of professional work well done and every assignment to duty faithfully discharged, Dr. Lewis R. Palmer was summoned from his earthly labors on the morning of October 2d at the Homœopathic Hospital at Rochester, N. Y.

A sorrowing widow, after a few brief years of his companionship, shares with their only child the blow which has disrupted a happy family circle; his colleagues whose attachment and esteem have steadily increased for nearly twenty years, and a constantly enlarging number of patrons and friends feel a sense of loss they can but imperfectly express, and unite in bearing testimony to his estimable qualities.

Dr. Palmer was born in Clyde, N. Y., the son of Lewis H. and Louise B. Palmer. His education began at the high school of his native place, later at the Lyceum. He attended lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his degree in May, 1892.

Coming to Baltimore shortly thereafter, at a period which gave brilliant promise to our branch of the medical profession in this State, when the recently established college and hospital and the reorganized State Medical Society were enlisting the support and strengthening the zeal of the adherents of our system, he became actively associated with all these interests, and to the end of his days continued faithfully and with unfailing devotion to discharge the numerous and varied duties which the confidence of his associates had committed to him.

Throughout his professional life he served on the staff of the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital, sharing in full measure the anxieties and burdens which a struggling interest imposes upon its supporters, and at the conclusion of his service held the office of president of the staff. His labors in the college began with his appointment as Demonstrator of Obstetrics in 1894, followed in 1897 by his election as Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, in 1899 as Associate Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, and in 1901 as professor of that department. From 1905 until the suspension of the college he held the position of Registrar.

His connection with the State Society needs no enumeration of his duties. His genial disposition and cheerful acceptance of every task here, as in all his relations, rendered his association with his colleagues a most pleasant experience. Early in his membership he was elected treasurer and after serving for many years was selected by the society as a member of the Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Palmer was a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Mary E. Herring, of this city.

Of the qualities which marked his character, well worthy of imitation by us all, his ready response to the call of duty and his unobtrusive discharge of its exacting demands recall to us the Roman sentinel who, amid the convulsions of nature, stood unmoved at his post while the sea of lava engulfed him, but in so doing preserved his memory throughout the ages, stamping the trait he illustrated as the most important factor in accomplishing the world's work, whether it be for time or for eternity.

G. R. S.

Jl A I Hom Nov 1912

Lewis R. Palmer M.D.
Baltimore

PALMER, M S

E. B. SMITH M.D.
JUL 9 1870
NEW YORK

East Bedford June 26 70

Mr. Henry M. Smith & Sons

New York City.

Your letter of June 20th
came at hand, but being quite
sick at the time your letter
was [illegible] I was not able
able to attend to it, but was
resolved to find it until this
long time, Not knowing its
contents, convey to the time I
took cognizance. I [illegible] to
the machine for Folding & Filling
Powders would say, that I was
there & there while I was [illegible]
putting up powders with, I was
sold [illegible] long machine, & he
sent to make them until just
up powders. Also two more
with file and [illegible] 150 powders

[illegible] could have made packed and shipped 12,000 powders in one day. It is very easily worked a person man or woman can learn to run the machine very quick. I would like to see you at this late date and wish to confer with me in regard to it and will do do with pleasure. I could tell you a great deal of my invention with machine or perhaps the model. I am afraid to send it do not think I could make out a bill for you and the machine in operation, as you could not form any idea of it until then. Any information you may desire further than this will give you on receipt of enquiry.

Yours &c M. G. Palmer

No 80 Bedford St

Box 73 Bedford Mass

PALMER, MILES WESLEY

Name in full

Miles Wesley Palmer

P. O. Address in full

235 East 18th St N.Y.

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of

New York University 1847

SMITH M.D. NEW YORK 1847

Dr. Miles Wesley Palmer
235 East 18th St.

New York, ... 184

Born in Harmon St. now E Bdy
Mar 16. 1822. - Studied with Walter Clark
Palmer. in 1844-48 grad. in N.Y. Univ.
'48. was a homœopath. known as -
a homœopath. to Amer. Inst. Dr. Fos.
Patterson. Linds Paine. Revere.
Member of all the societies --

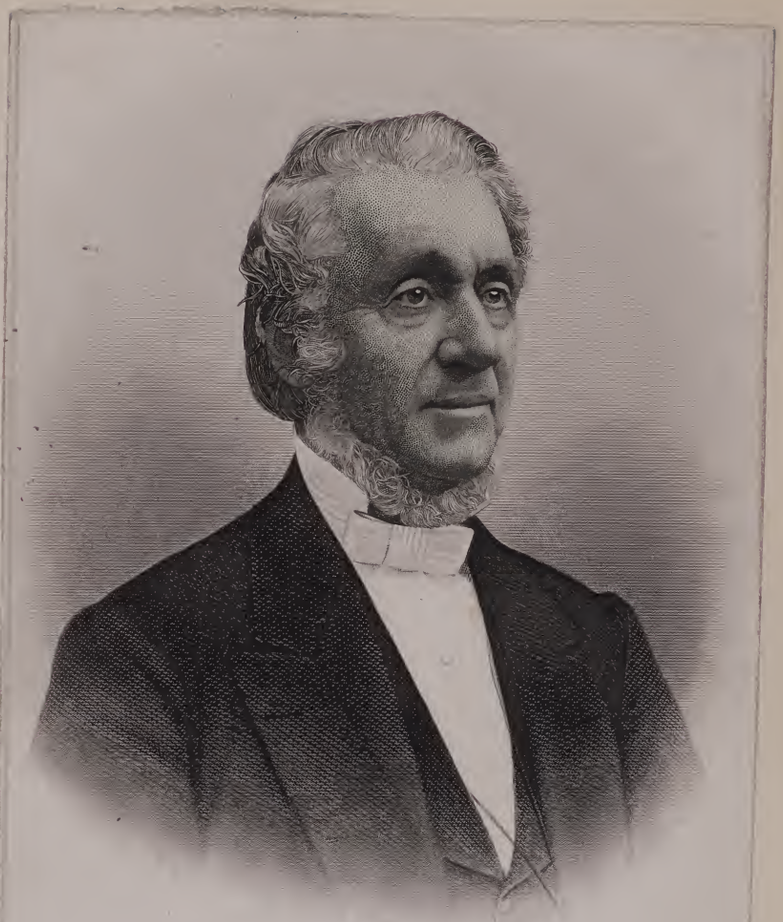
PALMER, OWEN ABRAM

OWEN ABRAM PALMER, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Bristolville, Ohio, April 26, 1849, son of Ezra and Esther (Bates) Palmer, of English descent. He attended the common schools and later graduated at Hiram College, Ohio, with the class of 1864; at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1884, and the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1889. He subsequently attended the Post-Graduate School of Medicine in New York, and also pursued a full course in surgery in the Polyclinic of Chicago. He practiced in Trumbull county, Ohio, for twenty-nine years and for the past five years in Cleveland, where he established the University Sanitarium, containing fifty rooms and with complete equipment for the care of non-contagious and surgical cases. He was lecturer on physiology and hygiene in the Western Reserve College for two years, and is the author of "Physical Pertection," "Essays on Country Surgery," and other medical writings. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State and Cleveland Homœopathic Medical societies, and of the Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Association, of which he formerly was president. He married Frances M. Pinney, August 19, 1888. She died September 15, 1895, and September 24, 1901, he married Mrs. Mary Emeline Woolf.

King Vol IV

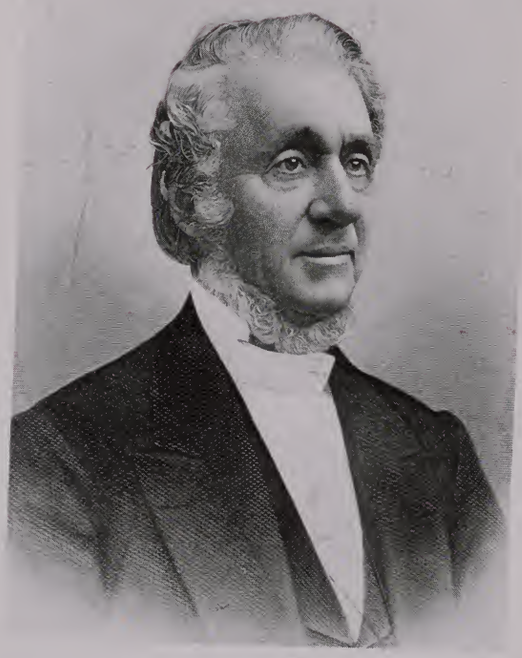
PALMER, W. C., M. D., of New York, was born in New Jersey, February 9th, 1804. In his infancy, his parents removed to New York city, where the larger part of his life has been spent. When quite young his mind was directed to the study of divinity, but looking upon a physician as one who has a large and valuable field for usefulness hardly second to that of a clergyman, he decided upon the study of medicine, and made his literary course subservient to his proficiency in that department. He completed his academic course with honor to himself, and with the approbation of his teachers, and then entered the office of Dr. Hosack, extensively known for eminence in his profession, and as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. His medical studies completed, he graduated in 1825, and, having entered upon a valuable practice, he was married, in 1827, to Miss Phoebe Worrall. His business continued to increase, and he was soon able to command a good and remunerative practice as an allopathic physician, the demands upon his time being fully equal to his ability. In 1838, when he had attained an elevated position as an allopathic practitioner, and when his prospects were the most flattering, he made some most successful testings in homœopathic medicines, in cases in which the allopathic remedies had utterly failed. The results thus far were so remarkable that he felt it his duty to the profession and the public to give himself, as far as a very laborious practice would permit, to a careful study of the new school principles. He eventually became fully satisfied of the truth of homœopathy, and promptly changed his mode of practice. So great, at that time, was the unpopularity of the new system, that his friends feared he would damage his professional character, as well as his pecuniary interests. These anticipations were not realized. His practice, so far from diminishing, steadily increased, and became far more lucrative. When asked, three years afterward, if he had never had misgivings in view of his change his emphatic reply was, "Never! It has always been with me cause for hearty thanksgiving to God that I have since been enabled to relieve human suffering as never before."

During a period of nearly thirty years, Dr. Palmer continued to enjoy increasing satisfaction and prosperity in his profession. Having secured a competency, he has withdrawn within the past ten years from the arduous duties of an active practice, and has been largely occupied in evangelistic labors in this and foreign lands. His elevated character as a Christian gentleman has thrown its adornings over his character as a physician. Always cheerful, and often humorous, he carried an atmosphere of pleasantness into the house of suffering, where his hopeful words have proved a powerful auxiliary to his prescriptions.



Yours in Jesus

Walter C. Palmer



Walter C. Palmer, M.D.

Dr. Walter C. Palmer was born in New Jersey in 1804. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in 1826, in the class with Drs. Gray, Dunnel, and Joslin. In 1840 Dr. Palmer had a severe case of hip disease that had baffled the skill of many distinguished allopathic physicians, and which was not improving under his care. He remembered that Dr. Ball had mentioned cases cured by homœopathic remedies, and called upon him for a prescription for his patient. The child began from the first dose to improve. Hoping that the administration of the remedy and the previous medication were simply coincident, he determined to prescribe a homœopathic remedy in a case of diarrhœa, expecting thus to prove the fallacy of homœopathy. Much to his regret his patient was cured and he was forced to become a homœopath. After practicing homœopathy eighteen years he retired from practice in 1858. He still lives in New York.*

(World's Convention. 1876. V. 2.)

Dr. Walter C. Palmer was born in the State of New Jersey, February 9, 1804. When he was three months old his parents removed to this city. In 1826 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in the class with Drs. Gray, Dunnell, and Joslin.

Soon after Dr. A. S. Ball's conversion to homœopathy, he met Dr. Palmer at a religious meeting held at the house of the latter. After the meeting they were introduced, when Dr. Ball broached the subject of homœopathy, to which Dr. Palmer was strongly opposed and declared that when he adopted such a system his friends might consider him a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

In 1840, Dr. Palmer had a case of hip disease that had baffled the skill of many distinguished allopathic physicians, and which was not improving under his care. He remembered that Dr. Ball had mentioned cases cured by homœopathic remedies and called on him for a prescription for his patient. He was surprised and disappointed with the result of the first dose, as the child began to improve at once. Hoping that the administration of the remedy and the effect of previous medication were simply coincident, he determined to prescribe a homœopathic remedy in a case of diarrhœa, and thereby expected to prove the fallacy of homœopathy. Much to his regret, his patient was cured, and he was forced to acknowledge the superiority of the new system over the old, which he consequently abandoned. After practising homœopathy eighteen years he retired from practice in 1858. He is still living in this city.

N.F.Med.Gaz.April. 1871.

PALMER, WAYLAND RAY

WAYLAND RAY PALMER, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, was born at Watsontown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1877, son of James R. and Elizabeth E. (Brush) Palmer. The father of James R. Palmer was a native of Scotland, and his mother of Ireland, and the parents of Elizabeth E. (Brush) Palmer were natives of Germany. Dr. Palmer was a student at McEwensville academy, McEwensville, Northumberland county, for six years, graduating therefrom at the age of sixteen years. He entered Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1902. Since that year he has devoted himself to general practice in Hollidaysburg. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Raue Medical Club of Central Pennsylvania. He married, September 25, 1902, Mary Emma Stitzel. King Vol IV

PALMER, WILLIAM K

Name in full

Wm K Palmer M. D.

P. O. Address in full

P.O. Box 420 Rock Falls Ills

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate of Hahnemann College
Chicago Ills

HENRY DELAVAN PAINE, M.D.,

Was the son of Dr. Asahel E. Paine, one of the early settlers of Delaware county, N. Y., where, at Delhi, he was born June 19, 1816. He received an English and classical education at the Delaware Academy.

He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Amos G. Hull, a prominent surgeon of New York, who, dying soon after young Paine became his student, his son, Dr. Amos Gerald Hull, became his preceptor. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, and in 1840, on the invitation of some of the prominent citizens of Newburgh, and by the advice of Dr. Hull and his brother-in-law, Dr. John F. Gray, he removed to that city, where he built up a successful practice. Here he married Miss Eliza Hale, a resident of the city. He remained here till 1845, when he removed to Albany and entered into partnership with Dr. I. M. Ward, which continued four years, until Dr. Ward removed to Newark. He afterwards formed a partnership with his former student, Dr. James W. Cox, which continued seven years. He practiced in Albany twenty years, during which time his wife had died, leaving two children, and he had married Miss Lucy, daughter of Albert Gallup, of Albany. At the solicitation of Dr. Gray, he removed to New York in 1865, where he continued to reside till his death.

After many years of practice, Dr. Paine spent two years, 1884 to 1886, in Europe. Returning in the spring of 1886, he resumed practice, but after a few years, on account of failing health, was obliged to retire from professional work, and until his death, which occurred June 11, 1893, he occupied himself in literary pursuits, for which he always was strongly inclined.

In the practice of Drs. Hull and Gray he had seen the results of the Homœopathic method, particularly during the second epidemic of cholera in 1834, when, as in the previous epidemic two years before, the success of the Homœopathic treatment was such as to convince some of the Old-School physicians of the superiority of the new system and led them to adopt it. As a junior student he visited the cholera hospitals and assisted in caring for the patients. He thus acquired a preference for the new system, and after graduating applied himself to the study of the Homœopathic Materia Medica.

While practicing in Newburgh, the Orange County Medical Society (Old-School), after repeatedly requesting him to present his credentials and become a member, rejected his application, avowedly upon the sole ground "that he practiced a system of medicine disapproved by the members thereof."

As this attempt to check the progress of Homœopathy was likely to be followed by other high-handed measures in other parts of the

State, Dr. Paine deemed it important to ascertain by a judicial decision the power of county medical societies to determine the eligibility of any legally authorized practitioner, and, therefore, applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a mandamus requiring the society to give him a certificate of membership, the validity of his credentials having been fully admitted. The case was argued at Albany and decided by Judge Cowan against the application of the Doctor. The final result of the trial was different from what was expected. Inasmuch as public attention had been called to the laws relating to medical societies and institutions, an agitation was begun for a revision of the statutes that were seen to be capable of such oppressive misinterpretation, the objectionable provisions of the laws relating to medical societies were repealed and legislation obtained by which the equal rights of duly qualified practitioners were secured and permanently established.

To Dr. Paine's efforts were due the special medical legislation in behalf of the Homœopathic school, such as an act providing for the formation of county Homœopathic medical societies, with all the privileges of the Old-School societies, and the act incorporating the State Homœopathic Medical Society. He was able to secure impartial examinations for his students who feared their known Homœopathic proclivities might interfere with their examinations. During the Rebellion, when many Homœopathic physicians who had passed their examination for positions in the army were refused commissions on account of their Homœopathic practice, Dr. Paine, being Governor Morgan's physician, was able to have many instances of injustice corrected.

Dr. Paine was a member of the convention called for the purpose of organizing this Institute, in 1844, hence was one of the founders and original members and continued his membership unbroken up to the time of his death. He was elected its General Secretary in 1859 and its President for 1868 at the session held in St. Louis. As its Necrologist, he has furnished most of the biographical sketches of its deceased members. He was one of the founders of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1850, also of the Albany County Society, and held important offices in both. Subsequent to his removal to New York he filled the chair of "Institutes and History of Medicine," in the New York Homœopathic College, for several years; afterward served as a Censor; he was a member

of the first staff of visiting physicians to the Homœopathic hospital on Ward's Island ; consulting surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; Censor of the New York Medical College for Women. In 1880 he was appointed by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, a member of the first State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Paine was a frequent contributor to the *Homœopathic Examiner,* and many articles to the later medical periodicals. His report on diphtheria to the Institute was the first paper on this disease that had been presented, being known as the "Albany Sore Throat." As chairman of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, he has presented several valuable reports.

Many of the facts mentioned were furnished by Dr. Paine to Dr. Horace M. Paine for his history of Albany county, and by him, kindly placed at my disposal. The following is an extract from a letter to Dr. H. M. Paine, July, 1892.

"I have been expecting a letter from you for some time, and rather dreaded its purport. I feared you would reproach me for keeping back the revised copy of the biographical sketch so long; but I am relieved to find that your are more charitably disposed towards me than I supposed. The truth is, there has been no time since I last promised to return the copy when I could have performed the trifling task expected of me without taxing my energies beyond my strength. For two weeks past, however, I have been gradually improving ; and if I continue to gain, even as slowly as at present, I shall be able to give attention, in a week or two, to some matters that have been neglected for many weeks. The manuscript for your history shall receive my first attention. I am still very weak, and continue my lazy habits, but feel more natural and like myself, and see I gain a little almost every day. I am at a loss to account for the change but suspect that the relief from official duties to the Institute has something to do with it. These have been burdensome to me the last year, in fact, I could not have gotten through with them if I had not had considerable help. The freedom I felt when I sent in my report and last memoir, and my request to be relieved, was almost exhilarating. The weather too, has been very agreeable, my children are with me and I am very happy. Dr. H. M. Smith came to see me a few days ago to present to me the "Round Robin" from the Seniors. I had an inkling of its

coming, but was truly surprised at the beauty and style of the testimonial. I am very deeply impressed by the evidence of kind feeling from so many of my old friends and colleagues. I wish I could thank every one." (Dr. H. M. Paine's sketch is published in the *Transactions* of the New York State Homœopathic Society, for 1893.)

Dr. Paine died June 11, 1893. (Am. Inst. Hom. 1894)

Dr. Paine's Bequest to the B. U. School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.—The Boston University School of Medicine is benefited greatly by the will of Dr. Joseph P. Paine, late of Roxbury, which was filed in the office of the Probate Registry. Dr. Paine was a leading member of the Society. The will contains several private bequests of works of art and personal effects to friends and relatives. All the medical books in the testator's library are given to the trustees of Boston University for the benefit of the Medical School. A number of other books are given to the Higgins Classical Institution of Charleston, Maine. Five thousand dollars are given to the trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital for a free bed, in the use of which inhabitants of Roxbury are to be given a preference. Upon the death of certain legatees the income of the aggregate amount given to them is to be paid into the residuary funds for the Boston University School of Medicine. The residuary funds are to be invested in real estate mortgages in Massachusetts for the benefit of the Boston University School of Medicine. The income of this residuary property is to be used as a fund to which worthy students seeking a loan may have recourse. The testator says that a student desiring to study medicine and having the ability to make the practice of medicine a success, but who is unable by reason of lack of money to pursue his study, may borrow money from the fund to pay his tuition. The worthiness and ability of such applicants for loans are to be decided by the faculty of medicine or a committee representing the faculty. The money is to be lent at three per cent., the period of the loan not to exceed six years. No legacy is to be paid until after the death of the testator's brother, Albert W. Paine.

Hahn Mo Nov 1899

PAINE, HENRY D

Dr. Henry D. Paine, who died yesterday, aged 77 years, was for many years a leading physician of this city. He was a frequent contributor to medical publications. He was for several years a professor in the New York Homœopathic College, and was one of the organizers of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also assisted in organizing the County and State Homœopathic Societies. He has served as President of all these societies.

Phila. Ledger, June 13, 1893.

Dr. Henry D. Paine came from Newburg, Orange County, to Albany in 1845. He formed a partnership in business with Dr. I. M. Ward. The partnership continued two years, and was terminated by the removal of Dr. Ward from the city. Dr. Paine remained until the spring of 1865, when he returned to the city of New York, where he is at the present time engaged in active practice. He was succeeded by Dr. H. M. Paine, of Clinton, Oneida County.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

Dr. Henry D. Paine.

Dr. Henry D. Paine, one of the oldest homeopathic physicians of this city, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his residence, 12 West Eighty-fifth Street. He was seventy-seven years of age, and was born in Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. Hall and Dr. Grey, and then opened a practice in Newburg-on-the-Hudson. Several years later he moved to Albany, where he lived about fifteen years, and then came to New-York, where he built up a large practice. He was one of the first physicians of the new school of homeopathy, and for many years was Secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy. About ten years ago he retired from practice on account of ill health.

Dr. Paine was married twice, first to Miss Eliza Hale of Newburg, by whom he had two children—Frederick H. Paine, formerly Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and Mrs. F. H. Delano. His second wife was Miss Lucy Gallup, daughter of Congressman Gallup of Albany, by whom he had one son, Dr. Henry G. Paine.

The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, and the body will be taken to Newburg for burial.

OBITUARY.

DR. HENRY D. PAINE.

Dr. Henry D. Paine, one of the oldest homœopathic physicians in this city, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Frances H. Delano, No. 12 West Eighty-fifth street, yesterday morning, from apoplexy. He retired from active practice ten years ago. Dr. Paine was born in Delhi, Delaware county, in 1816, and came to this city when seventeen years of age. Upon receiving his diploma he studied for a time with Drs. Hull and Gray, who were among the pioneers of homœopathy in this country, and then established himself in Newburg, N. Y., but after a few years removed to Albany, N. Y., where he remained for twenty years, returning to this city during the early days of the war and remaining here ever since. Dr. Paine was one of the earliest members of the American Society of Homœopathy and delivered lectures at the Homœopathic College and contributed to medical periodicals. He was also an old member of the Church of the Holy Communion, in Sixth avenue. His first wife was Eliza Hale, of Newburg, by whom he had two children, Mrs. Delano and Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine, recently of the United States Navy. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Lucy Gallup, of Providence, R. I., an aunt of the late President Albert Gallup, of the Park Board. By her he had one son, Henry Gallup Paine, who also survives him.

DR. HENRY D. PAINE, one of the oldest Homœopathic physicians in the State, died last month at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Francis Delaro, 12 West 85th street, of apoplexy, in the 78th year of his age. Dr. Paine retired from practice ten years ago. During his active work he was much esteemed and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

N Y Times July 1893

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. NEW YORK FEB 10 1870

My full name is Henry D. Paine of Phys. & Surg.
I graduated at N. Y. ~~Medical~~ College, in the year 1838
My present address is N.Y. City county of N.Y.
State of N. Y. where I have resided since 1865
Previous to that time I practised in Albany N. Y. 20 years.
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1838 at Newburgh, N. Y.
where I remained 7 years.
Member of the Am. Inst. of Hom from its commencement.
Member of the Hom. Med. Soc. of the State of N. Y

Dr. Henry Delavan Paine.

Dr. Henry D. Paine died early yesterday morning at the residence of his son in this city, No. 12 West Eighty-fifth Street. Dr. Paine was born in 1816 at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y. He came to New York in 1833, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, and soon after began practice at Newburgh, N. Y. He had been a pupil of Drs. Hull and Gray, the first practitioners of homœopathy in this country, and he successfully introduced that method of practice in Orange County, where he remained several years, removing thence to Albany, being one of the first, as he was one of the most successful, practitioners of homœopathy in that city. In the early part of the war he removed to this city to assist Dr. Gray, and where he had many friends and patients.

He was one of the prominent contributors to the *Homœopathic Examiner*, a periodical established in 1840 by Dr. A. Gerald Hull, and a frequent contributor to the journals published since. For several years he filled the chair of "Homœopathic Institutes and Practice" in the New York Homœopathic College. He was one of the organizers of the American Institute of Homœopathy, which this month celebrated its forty-ninth anniversary at Chicago. He also took a prominent part in organizing the State Homœopathic Medical Society, as well as an active part as a member of the County Homœopathic Society.

He was well known to the homœopathic profession everywhere, and that he was highly regarded is attested to by his being elected to the presidency of all the associations mentioned as well as serving as Secretary of the first two. Besides his acquaintance in the medical profession, he was well known among those interested in genealogical research, having contributed largely to the genealogy and history of several localities.

Dr. Paine was twice married, the first time to Miss Eliza Hale of Newburgh, by whom he had a son and daughter, Frederick H., formerly a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and Lena, wife of Lieut Francis H. Delano of the Navy. His second wife was Lucy, daughter of Albert Gallup, whom he married in Albany, by whom he had one son, Henry G., who is connected with *Puck*.

The funeral will be on Wednesday at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, of which he was an old member. The interment will be at Newburgh.

N. Y. Eve Post. June 12 1893

Obituary—Henry D. Paine, M.D.—Henry D. Paine, M.D., died June 11, 1893, at the residence of his son in New York City. Dr. Paine was born in 1816 at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y. He came to New York in 1833, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838 and soon after began practice at Newburgh, N. Y. After a few years he removed to Albany, N. Y., being one of the first, as he was one of the most successful, practitioners of homœopathy in that city. During the early part of the war he removed to New York to assist Dr. Grey and where he had many patients and friends. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals and for several years filled the chair of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He was one of the organizers of the American Institute of Homœopathy and also took a prominent part in the State Homœopathic Medical Society. He was well-known to the homœopathic profession and that he was highly regarded is attested to by his being elected to the presidency of all the Associations mentioned as well as serving as Secretary. He was a man of genial disposition and great energy. He had retired from active practice ten years ago.

N.Am Jl Hom Aug 1893

Obituary.

—Dr. Henry D. Paine, one of the oldest homeopathic physicians in New York, died June 11th from apoplexy. He retired from active practice ten years ago. Dr. Paine was born in Delhi, Delaware county, in 1816, and came to this city when seventeen years of age. Upon receiving his diploma he studied for a time with Drs. Hull and Gray, and then established himself in Newburg, N. Y., but after a few years removed to Albany, N. Y., where he remained for twenty years, returning to this city during the early days of the War and remaining here ever since. Dr. Paine was one of the earliest members of the American Society of Homeopathy, and delivered lectures at the Homeopathic College, and contributed to medical periodicals.

Amer Hom't July 1 1893

"Dear Dr. Mottet;

Harry called at Smith's pharmacy to have him testify for Life insurance policy that he had seen Dr. Paine after death. Dr. Smith asked him to send him the Ms. which is in your possession and I told ~~him~~ Harry that you were using it. So I stopped on the way down and told Dr. Smith where it was. He says he will call here at sometime tomorrow. I forgot to tell him you would be out in the morning.

Will you leave word when you go out at what hour you will see him? He wishes the Ms. for the Brooklyn Physicians Society. He will make jottings from it for them. If you would like him to give you any points he may be able. He succeeded Dr. Paine as Necrologist.

aff.

L. G. Paine"

on their way to an Episcopal Conventi,n were xxxxxxxxxx discussing the probable outcome of this novel application of steam. There were views optimistic and otherwis expressed but Dr..aine argued that with the advance of engineering and scientific knowledge and expedients which such labors developed there was no reason to doubt that within the century the continent would be spanned . On his return to New York he embodied these views in a letter to on e f the daily journals and it was published with an editorial note which stated that this might all be quite true were we in the twentieth century instead of the nineteenth. Let us contrast with this the diplomatic and definitive statement of our envoy Livingston, to the French government in or about the year 1804 that not an emigrant would pass beyond the Mussiopi within the nineteenth century, and draw our own conclusions ! He seemed to see the triumphs of electricity from its most tentative periodand through the scientific journals and magazines, kept in touch and one might almost say, in advance of its developements. The incalculable benefit he has bestowed upon the souls as well as bodies , f men none kno know so well as his own family. A priest in his house, the daily prayer was never omitted and if called away in the midst of it by urgent professional demand some member of the family was expected to take his place. The little book of devotions which was his daily study, which was transferred from one breast-pocket to another as he changed his outer garment, which he read by snatches as he rode about on his professional tours and with which he has comforted many a tempest-tossed soul, lies before me now, yellow with age, dismembered, having special prayers interpolated on blank pages unbound with the book a testimony to that daily walk with God in which as led by the hand many a blind and many a weary soul.

I have the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Applegate of Newburgh that in looking over some old S.S.records he found a report from Dr.Paine as Superintendent of the S.S. of St. Georges' Church in which he urges strongly that S.S.teachers be appointed for their ability and special fitness and not taken promiscously from a congregation to fulfil one of the Church's highest responsibilities. His name is upon the roll of many church conventions and his voice was lifted for the maintainance of the highest and purest Church doctrine , for the Historic Church and the incontroversibility of an apostolic succession.

It was his loving kindness that made him great. The testimony of on e who has known him intimately in the family life is this:- that for 35 years not one unkind word, not one hasty word, not one unkind judgment of his fellow men has ever been known to drop from his lips. Always excusing the faults of others, genial and possessed of an inexhaustible fund of quiet humour he was a raconteur and a table companion of no no mean power. A good comrade and as the good old sexton said once to Dr. Paine of the book he was reading he was both "Godly and funny". "

COPIES OF LETTERS.

My dear DR. Mottat;

Do please take my notes--That was my wish to incorporate yours and leave out all you think well in mine. I could not possibly do it. It is too much for me, and I only fear tiring you. Take from the statement of Dr. Paine whatever data may aid you, and give the rest if you will be so good, to the best homoeopathic journal there is. Hurlbert of E. 19th St. or Boericke & Tafel of 4w St. will tell you. I only feel that this ought not to come upon you but on some of his brother physicians. But why stay so kind a hand as yours? I do not like to burden you.

affly

L.G.P."

"In the death of Dr. Henry D. Paine not only has the medical profession lost a skillful and eminently successful practitioner, but the church a devoted and exemplary member. To all who knew him from early manhood his life was a daily witness to the power of faith in the midst of a sinful and a naughty world. He was an advanced churchman, and carried into the practice of his medical work an influence upon the souls as well as on the bodies of men. Together with the Reverend Manasseh Vandewater (?) he started the first free Church in Albany about the year 1850 which from small beginnings in an upper chamber grew to be a flourishing parish, still existing as Grace Church, Albany.

(Dr.J.F.Gray)

On his removal to New York, on the solicitation of his old friend, he became a member of the Church Guild, and various organizations connected with the Church, in which he was always an earnest and active member, but his health failing him from over work he was compelled to seek abroad destruction from all active labor. The beauty of his natural temperament and the consistency of his daily life will remain as a beautiful memory to all whose good fortune it was to know him and to receive his ministrations. It is through his never holding lance in rest that some of the most important victories of Homoeopathy have been secured. Living for twenty years at the seat of government of the most important State of the Union, he fought almost single-handed for its interests on points where legislation was dominated by the old-school party and won for it some of its inalienable rights.

Dr.Paine was a close student and a descriminating reader. He was sensitive to the pulsations of life in the scientific world and foresaw and foretold with the precision of a seer the developements of steam, of electricity far in advance of the consensus of the world. It was no testimony to the contrary notwithstanding, who first published in the press of America the prophesy of a transcontinental railroad. While a student of medicine in New York he made, by stage, a journey to Niagara. It was the year of the opening of the railroad from Schenectady to Albany and he made this transit by rail resuming his stage travel beyond. During the trip, the line then in construction, was opened to Utica and on his return a party of clergymen

Henry Delavan Paine. M.D. — 1845.

Dr. Paine, son of Dr. Asahel C. Paine, one of the early settlers of Delaware county, N.Y., was born at Delhi in that county, June 19, 1816. He received an English and classical education at the Delaware Academy.

His medical training began in the office of Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, but his first preceptor dying not long thereafter, his medical studies were continued under the direction of Dr. A. Gerald Hull, son of Dr. Amos G. Hull, who was then rising into notice as an enthusiastic disciple of Hahnemann, and afterward recognized as one of the earliest ~~and~~ and ablest advocates of homeopathy in this country.

From him and his brother-in-law, the late Dr. John F. Gray (distinguished as the first American convert) he received his first knowledge of homoeopathy.

During the lifetime of the elder Dr. Hull, earnest discussions were frequently held in his hearing regarding the principles and merits of

homoeopathy, and afterwards he had, under his new teachers, opportunities of observing the practical application of the new method and its results.

This was especially the case during the second cholera epidemic, in 1834, in which, as in its first invasion two years before, the comparative success of the Hahnemannian treatment was so evident as to produce a strong and favorable impression on the public mind; and to convince a considerable number of candid physicians of its efficacy, and induce them to change their practice.

Although a junior student, he was busily occupied in visiting the cholera hospitals, and assisting in the care of the patients of his preceptors and others. In this way he acquired a decided inclination toward the new system; he made, however, no open avowal of his opinions until after his graduation; for the reason that, on account of his connection with the office of Drs. Gray and Hull, who as the most influential advocates and defenders of homoeopathy, were the subjects of virulent hostility,

on the part of the dominant school, naturally excited in his mind an apprehension that it might imperil his success at the final examination. Having, however, safely passed the ordeal, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the spring of 1838.

He then applied himself, for nearly a year, to a special study of the homoeopathic materia medica, and the application of the principles of the homoeopathic system of practice, after which, upon the invitation of several influential citizens of Newburgh on the Hudson, and by the advice of his late preceptors, he opened an office in that place where he found a sufficient number of the inhabitants favorably disposed towards the new method to constitute an encouraging field for a young practitioner.

Dr. Paine removed, in 1845, from Newburgh to Albany, and again in 1865, to the city of New York. ~~his present residence~~.

On coming to Albany, he became professionally associated with Dr. Isaac M. Ward, ~~who, at that time,~~

who, at that time, was the sole representative of the homoeopathic system of practice in all the northern part of the State. The partnership continued four years and was terminated by the removal of Dr. Ward to Newark, New Jersey. Subsequently, in 1852, Dr. Paine formed a partnership with his former student, Dr. James W. Cox, which continued seven years, and was terminated by mutual consent.

During the twenty years of practice in Albany, Dr. Paine won the confidence and respect, it may be truly said, of the entire community. He not only retained the business left in his care by Dr. Ward, but also added largely to it, his patrons and friends being among the leading and most intelligent and influential citizens of Albany.

Antagonism of the Allopathic School.

During Dr. Paine's residence in Newburgh, he became involved in a contest with the Orange County Medical School (old-school). This society after

repeatedly requesting him to present his credentials and become a member, rejected his application; not from any defect in his qualifications, which were admitted to be sufficient; but avowedly upon the sole ground, "that he practiced a system of medicine disapproved by the members thereof."

This action on the part of the society was evidently a fulfilment of a determination to suppress homeopathy as a pestilent innovation, and its representative, as an obnoxious intruder, which evidences of opposition found expression in private insinuation and open denunciation, from an early period of the doctor's settlement in the town. It had been charged in the public press that he would not dare to offer himself for membership in the county medical society, knowing that he would be rejected as unworthy the association.

As this high-handed measure was likely to be followed by similar attempts to check the progress of the so-called heresy in other parts of the State where homeopathy was getting a foot-hold, it seemed

important to ascertain, by a judicial decision, the power of county medical societies to determine the eligibility of any legally authorized practitioner. Dr. Paine, therefore, thought it his duty to apply to the Supreme Court of the State, for a mandamus requiring the Orange County Medical Society to give him a certificate of membership, the validity of his credentials having been fully admitted.

After several postponements, the case was ably argued at Albany, and was finally decided by Judge Cowan, in favor of the society, the application being denied.

Legislation Protecting the Homoeopathic Profession from Old-School Intolerance.

Although unsuccessful in this early contest for justice, the proscriptive treatment to which Dr. Paine had been subjected, produced, not unnaturally, an effect upon the community which was quite the opposite to that intended, and decidedly to his

individual advantage.

For more important results, however, soon followed, as a consequence of the attention which was then drawn to the status of the laws relating to medical societies and institutions. An agitation was then begun which soon extended to other parts of the State, for a revision and amendment of the statutes that were seen to be capable of such oppressive misinterpretation.

The demand for reform was responded to by the State legislature. The restrictions and objectionable provisions of the then existing laws relating to medical societies were repealed, and a course of liberal legislation relating to the medical profession and its various societies and institutions was begun, by which the equal rights of duly qualified practitioners of either school, were fully secured and permanently established in this State.

To Dr. Paine's efforts, doubtless, more than those of any other person, were due the very effective and satisfactory inauguration of special medical legislation

in behalf of the homoeopathic, as a separate and distinct school of medicine.

During the session of the Legislature of 1857, he was mainly instrumental in securing a favorable consideration of the bill, providing for the legal organization, in the State of New York, of county homoeopathic medical societies, these societies to be permitted to exercise all the rights and privileges extended by law to the allopathic county medical societies, among which the right, after an examination by its board of censors, to license applicants to enter upon practice, was one of the more prominent.

Again in 1860 and 1864 when, after a number of county medical societies had been formed, an effort was made to secure the passage of an act incorporating a State homoeopathic medical society, Dr. Paine's tact and influence proved of exceeding advantage to the cause of liberal and impartial medical legislation.

Dr. Paine had observed, by previous experience, that when the bill for securing the incorporation

of the society was presented to the Legislature, following the usual course, it was referred to the committee on public health.

This committee, being composed largely of old-school physicians, had previously been able to retard and prevent favorable action, even when it was believed that there was a decided sentiment among the members favorable to fair-play for the homoeopathic school.

Dr. Paine actively endeavored to overcome this antagonism; yet, notwithstanding his efforts, the application of the State Society for a charter of incorporation was, year after year, frustrated by the active opposition of the allopathic committee on public health.

At length, when Mr. Raymond, at that time editor of the New York Times, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, Dr. Paine obtained an early interview, and after explaining the difficulties under which the friends of the homoeopathic school had labored, urged upon him the desirability of appointing a less partisan committee.

After a long interview, Mr. Raymond recognized the justice of the claim, but hesitated to break away from the traditional usage. He, however, so far yielded as to appoint only two allopathic physicians on the committee, the other members being non-medical men, thereby giving our school an opportunity to secure a fair and impartial hearing and a favorable report. The bill, having been in that manner carried out of reach of allopathic obstructive tactics, soon passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor.

By the enactment of these two statutes, the homoeopathic school in the State of New York, acquired a legal status equal in every respect to that of the allopathic school; and among those whose wisdom, tact, and zeal were instrumental, during all those years of trial and self-denying effort, in placing the homoeopathic school and its institutions upon a safe and enduring basis, the unflagging energy and well-directed efforts

of Dr. Paine were exceptionally effective, and are worthy of the grateful recognition and unqualified approval of the whole homoeopathic medical profession of this State.

In these early days of trial, those who espoused homoeopathy were continually subjected to hardship, and were made to feel that they were Pariahs and undeserving even the common amenities of professional courtesy. And in no instance or relation was this element of persecution for opinion's sake, felt more keenly, than by the young men who essayed to begin and pursue the study of medicine under the supervision of a homoeopathic preceptor.

Several of his students, on account of their homoeopathic proclivities, had good reason for apprehending difficulty in securing fair and impartial examinations at the hands of the faculty of the Albany Medical College. Dr. Paine's firmness, forbearance, and moderation, however, were, in these cases, strikingly displayed in his

interviews and correspondence with the authorities of the college, in which he manfully maintained a dignified and sturdy defence of the claim of homoeopathic physicians to the exercise, equally with all others, of all civil and professional rights and privileges.

And later, during the war of the Rebellion, several homoeopathic physicians, who had passed examinations for medical or surgical positions, having been refused commissions when their homoeopathic predilection were discovered, Dr. Paine, being Governor Morgan's family physician, was able through his personal influence therewith, to correct marked instances of injustice in a number of cases.

Offices and Memberships.

Dr. Paine was present at the first meeting called for the purpose of organizing the American Institute of Homoeopathy in 1844, hence is one of

the founders and original members of that society, the oldest National medical association in this country.

In accordance with the provisions of its by-laws, after continuous membership therein of twenty-five years, in 1869 he became a senior member thereof. He was elected to its General Secretaryship in 1859, and its President in 1868.

As its "Necrologist" he has, for many years, contributed to its annual Transactions most of the biographical memoirs of its deceased members.

Dr. Paine was one of the founders, ~~having been present at the organization~~, of the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society, in 1850, and became a member thereof at that meeting. He was elected its Secretary at the first meeting, and was annually re-elected to that office during the eight years of the existence of the society as an informal organization. He was elected to its Presidency in 1863, and also to permanent membership therein the same year.

He was one of the founders of the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society, having been present at its first meeting, in 1861, held for the purpose of effecting an organization. He was elected a delegate from the county society to the State Society in 1861, 1862, and 1863. After his removal to New York, he was elected, in 1867, an honorary member of the county society.

Since his removal to New York, Dr. Paine has filled the chair of the "Institutes and History of Medicine" in the New York Homoeopathic Medical College for a number of years, and was for several years a member of its Board of Censors.

He was for several years one of the Visiting Physicians to the Homoeopathic Hospital at Ward's Island.

He was for a number of years Consulting Surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

He has served, several terms, in the capacity of Dean of the New York Medical College for Women.

He was appointed, in 1880, by the Board of

Regents of the University of the State of New York, a member of the First State Board of Medical Examiners.

Contributions to Medical Literature.

Dr. Paine has contributed a number of practical papers for publication in current medical journals. He was a stated contributor to the Homoeopathic Examiner, a monthly journal, published in New York City in 1848 to 1854 or 1855.

He prepared and presented to the American Institute of Homoeopathy in 1859, the first report on the homoeopathic treatment of diphtheria ever published in this country. And some of the practical suggestions embodied therein, have stood the test of thirty years' trial, and are still recognized as among the most approved means and methods of treatment extant.

His Presidential address before the State homoeopathic medical society, delivered in 1864, constituted a most able defence of homoeopathy

In a similar address, delivered a year previously, before the old-school State medical society, by its President, Dr. Thomas Hun, of Albany, an attack upon homoeopathic principles and practice had been publicly made, in which, by false statements, absurd argument, and erroneous conclusions, the homoeopathic system was misrepresented, and the character and honesty of its supporters and defenders impugned.

Dr. Paine, in his address, replied to his opponent, meeting argument by argument, and point by point, completely exposing the untenable position ~~position~~ taken by Dr. Hun; vindicating the claims for superiority of the homoeopathic over the allopathic system, and showing by evidence the most conclusive, that the principles of the former were sound, reasonable, and worthy of public confidence and support.

Both these addresses were printed in pamphlet form, and both were largely instrumental in directing public attention to, and careful investigation of the points at issue between the two rival schools.

This controversy, as in every other careful and impartial investigation, resulted in largely augmenting the accessions to the homoeopathic ranks, and strengthening the claims of that system for popular approval.

After many years of uninterrupted attention to professional duties, Dr. Paine devoted two years, 1884 to 1886, to an extended European tour. Returning in the spring of 1886, he resumed consulting practice in the city of New York.

Correspondence.

The following letter, written in July 1872, illustrates the nobleness of character which was one of his strongest personal qualities:

"I have been expecting a letter from you for some time, and rather dreading its purport. I feared you would reproach me for keeping back the revised copy of the biographical sketch so long; but I am relieved to find that you are more

charitably disposed towards me than I supposed.

"The truth is, there has been no time since I last promised to return the copy, when I could have performed the trifling task expected of me without taxing my energies beyond my strength.

"For two weeks past, however, I have been gradually improving; and if I continue to gain, even as slowly as at present, I shall be able to give attention, in a week or two, to some matters that have lain neglected for many weeks.

"The manuscript for your history shall receive my first attention. I am still very weak, and continue my lazy habits; but feel more natural and like myself, and see that I gain a little almost every day.

"I am at a loss to account for the change, but suspect that the relief from official duties to the Institute has something to do with it.

"These have been burdensome to me the last year; in fact, I could not have gotten through with them if I had not had considerable help.

"The freedom I felt when I sent in my report and my last memoir, and my request to be relieved, was almost exhilarating. The weather, too, has been very agreeable; my children are with me, and I am very happy.

"Dr. H. M. Smith came to see me a few days ago, to present to me the "Round Robin" from the Seniors. I had had an inkling of it coming, but was truly surprised at the beauty and style of the testimonial. I am very deeply impressed by the evidence of kind feeling from so many of my old friends and colleagues. I wish I could thank every one."

On account of failing health, in 1890, he retired from active professional work. He spent the evening of life in the full enjoyment of all his mental faculties; watching with absorbing interest the progressive development of the beneficent system of therapeutics and practice with which he was for more than half a century closely identified, and for the building up and permanent

establishment of which, his wise counsels and personal efforts were eminently serviceable.

Dr. Paine resided, during the last two or three years of his life, at Nutley, New Jersey, where surrounded by his family, his strength gradually failing, on June 11th, in his seventy-seventh year, quietly and peacefully passing from earthly scenes, he entered the haven of eternal rest.

His personal friends, recognizing his generous impulses, his depth of feeling, and kindly interest, will ever hold his name and memory in highest esteem.

Dr. Horace M. Paine,
Dr. Howard S. Paine,

Offices and Residence, 105 State Street,
(Adjoining St. Peter's Church,)

Albany, N. Y., July 1st 1893

JUL 3 1893

Dear Doctor,-

To say that I was astonished in reading your letter is drawing it mild. Father is spending his vacation out of town, is now in Alaska. He left here the last of May and attended the Convention at Chicago.

A telegram came to him from Fred Paine of New York asking for any facts relating to his father which my father had in his possession. The only thing which I could find was a sketch of his life which father took a great deal of pains and trouble in obtaining and which is designed as one chapter of a book father will soon have published entitled, "Homoeopathic Physicians of Albany Co." or rather "The History of Homoeopathy in Albany Co.

I mailed this to Fred Paine with a letter in which I emphasized by underscoring three different times the one thought that this was the only chapter in father's possession, the original copy, that he valued it very much, and I had sent it without his knowledge as he was then on his way to Alaska and that I was particularly desireous and urgent in having it returned just as soon as such facts had been selected as the family wished for an obituary. Now see the sequel. They send this original copy to Rev. Henry Moffet, then he passes it on to you, and now it is to be returned to him to put in a journal or something else done with it. Evidently Mrs. Paine or her son Fred have very little respect for my request. I will, therefore, politely request you as this is not a matter which I am authorized to act upon and as that copy if lost would require a good deal of effort and time on

father's part to replace, if it could be replaced, and as this is a chapter of a book, the only proper thing that I can see is to have it returned and when father is home, which will be now in about two weeks, he can make such disposition of it as he chooses, and certainly as this is a chapter of a book, if published, I should think credit ought to be given to the "History of Homoeopathy", which will soon be out and of which this is a portion.

If I had supposed Mrs. Paine or Fred Paine would have paid so little attention to my request I should have not allowed the papers to leave this house.

Very respectfully,

Howard S. Paine, M. D.

Per G. T.

Dr. Horace M. Paine, son of Dr. John A. Paine, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in March, 1849, and immediately commenced practice in the city of Albany. He remained until 1855, when he removed to Clinton, Oneida County, where he resided until 1865, returning that year to Albany. Prior to this time (1849) the accessions to the ranks of homœopathic practitioners were from among those who had been previously engaged for several years in allopathic practice. Dr. Paine was the first young physician who commenced the practice of homœopathy immediately after graduation. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College in 1861.

Dr. H. M. Paine.

Horace Marshfield Paine, A. M., M. D., was born in Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., November 19, 1827. He is the eldest son of the late Dr. John A. Paine. His mother's maiden name was Amanda Kellogg, daughter of Jacob Kellogg, for many years a resident of New Hartford, Oneida county. His father received his academical education under the supervision of his uncle, the late William R. Weeks, D. D., then a resident of Clinton, Oneida county.

An intimate relation having for many years existed between the family of his father and that of his great uncle, Rev. Dr. Weeks, the education of the subject of this sketch was, therefore, like that of the father, naturally intrusted to this gentleman, who, after resigning his ministerial labors, had opened a school for boys in the city of Newark, N. J.

Having received a thorough academical course of instruction, at the age of eighteen he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his father. The course of medical study extended through four years. He attended three full courses of lectures at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1849.

He immediately commenced practice in Albany, N. Y., in the office of his father, who had two years previously removed to that city. In 1853 his father removed to New Hartford, Oneida county. In 1854 he formed a partnership in business with Dr. L. M. Pratt, and in 1855 removed to Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., where he resided ten years, during the greater part of which time he sustained an extensive and fatiguing country ride.

It was during this portion of his professional life that he entered upon his great work, that of organizing the homœopathic medical profession in this State, by inducing them to form legally organized medical societies, thereby enabling them to exhibit a representative status nearly equal to that of the allopathic school, which had been developing and accumulating its resources for scarcely less than half a century.

The importance and magnitude of the labor performed is set forth by his friend and colleague, Dr. Wm. H. Watson, of Utica, in the following communications, published in the *Investigator*, *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and *Medical Union*, 1873:

"The retirement of Dr. H. M. Paine from the office of secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York is an event which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. As the writer believes, to no man now living is so justly due the title of 'The Homœopathic Organizer,' as to Dr. Paine.

"Immediately after the passage of the law of April 13th, 1857, authorizing the organization of homœopathic county societies in the State of New York, Dr. Paine commenced an attempt to awaken an interest on the subject of homœopathic organization, in this, as well as in other States. How far his untiring efforts have been successful the sequel will show.

"On the 20th of October, 1857, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida county was organized in the city of Utica, and Dr. Paine was present at that meeting. This was the first county society actually organized under the new law, although preliminary meetings for that purpose had been held in the counties of New York and Kings at a somewhat earlier date. From this time forward, a period of more than fifteen years, Dr. Paine has labored unceasingly to perfect the organization of the homœopathic profession in the State of New York, and his influence and advice have contributed not a little to arousing a spirit of organization in other States.

"At a special meeting of the Oneida County Medical Society, December 6th, 1859, Dr. Paine read an elaborate paper on 'The Importance of Immediately Organizing State and County Societies.' (*Transactions of Homœopathic Medical Society of State of New York*, vol. vi, page 543.) There were then only seven county societies in the State of New York. There are now societies in about forty counties. At the meeting of June 18th, 1861, he presented a report embodying a circular to the homœopathic physicians of the State, which closed as follows: 'We believe it to be of vital importance in its influence upon the future prosperity and position of homœopathy in this State. The benefits of *organization* are obviously as great as really needed, and as useful to us as to allopathic physicians. By it we ascertain the number of educated and legally qualified physicians of our school, conform to the statutory enactments of the State, secure concerted action in the improvement of the materia medica, and facilitate the diffusion of practical knowledge among the members of the profession.' (Volume vi of *Transactions*, p. 566.) At the same meeting he also presented the form of an act of incorporation of the State Society, and, on motion of Dr. L. B. Wells, the following resolution was adopted:

"'*Resolved*, That the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society approves of the act of incorporation presented by Dr. H. M. Paine, and would respectfully refer it to the committee appointed at

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Medical Department of the University of the City of New York

My full name is Horace M. Paine =

I graduated at Medical College, in the year 1849

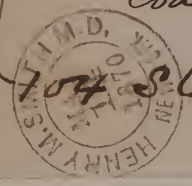
My present address is Albany, [redacted] county of Albany

State of New York where I have resided since 1865 to 1865

Previous to that time I practised in Clinton, Oneida Co, 1855 to 1865

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1849 at Albany and continued to 1856 as above.

704 State street



Obituary.—HORACE M. PAINE, M.D., of Atlanta, Ga., died on December 5th, aged 76. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1850, and served it later as secretary and president. He served for twenty-one years as one of the State homœopathic examiners, an incorporator of the Middletown State Hospital, and was largely instrumental in securing the legislation establishing the Gowanda State Hospital. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Hahnemann Association, of several similar local societies, and an honorary member of many homœopathic societies here and abroad.

H M Jan 1904

HORACE M. PAINE, A. M., M. D., died at the home of his son, Atlanta, Ga., December 3d, aged 76. He was born at Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., November 19, 1827. He graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1849; began practice at Albany, removed to Clinton, N. Y., and returned to Albany in 1865, where he remained in active practice for thirty years. He was one of the ablest organizers the homeopathic profession ever had in New York, and much of the high standing of the profession in that State is due to his work at Albany. The elevation of Homeopathy was his watchword, for which he labored indefatigably. The unification of the standards of medical education and the state supervision of medical licensure were perhaps his great work. He was twice appointed by the Board of Regents a member of the State Homeopathic Examiners, on which he served twenty-one years.

Med Advance Dec 1903

the last meeting of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, with the request that earnest and untiring effort be made to secure its adoption by next Legislature of the State.' (*Transactions*, vol. vi, p. 561.)

"This act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature, April 17th, 1862, and the society was legally organized under it May 6th, 1862. (*Transactions*, vol. i, p. 19.) The honor of having inaugurated the movement for the purpose of securing the legal right to organize county and State homœopathic medical associations belongs to the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York, as appears by the following paragraph from a letter by Dr. Cornell: 'At a semi-annual meeting held in July, 1856, a committee was appointed to petition the Legislature to legalize the homœopathic practice in this State, by authorizing the formation of homœopathic county medical societies, having equal legal privileges and immunities extended to similar allopathic associations. Petitions were circulated and numerously signed, the assistance of the members of the Senate and Assembly from each of the counties within the jurisdiction of the society was solicited, and by much earnest effort the passage of the act was secured April 13th, 1857.' (*Transactions*, vol. i, p. 33.) But the credit of urging the matter to a successful termination is due to the Oneida County Medical Society, and chiefly to Dr. Paine."

Prior to April, 1865, Dr. Paine resided at Clinton, in Oneida county, N. Y., about nine miles from Utica. As a proof of his untiring devotion to the subject of homœopathic organization, the writer would mention the fact that, between the years 1857 and 1865, it was no uncommon event for him to be awakened about midnight — alike in summer or the depth of winter — by the arrival of Dr. Paine, who, impressed with the importance of some new movement for the cause of organization, had driven from Clinton late in the evening to confer with him upon the subject during the middle hours of the night, in order to return for attendance upon his patients with the breaking of the day.

"Any physician who resided in the State of New York during those memorable years will readily recall the frequent and urgent letters which he received from Dr. Paine upon the subject of organization. I doubt if any escaped such a missive for a single week, and I state the simple truth when I aver that I have often received three per diem. It is a matter of record that between September 1st and December 1st, 1861, he mailed 500 circulars and wrote 300 letters upon this subject. (Vol. vi of *Trans.*, p. 564.) What Thurlow Weed was to the Whig party in the politics of the State of New York, Dr. Paine has been to the homœopathic profession in medicine. He has made the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York the most completely organized, as it is the largest, State society in the United States, and has rendered it the most effective in point of political and social influence. Its power for the advancement of the interests of homœopathy is felt in all parts of the civilized world.

Dr. Carroll Dunham, in an article on the American Institute of Homœopathy, contained in vol. ii of *Transactions of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society*, at page 390, thus speaks of the efforts of Dr. Paine with reference to organizing that association on a representative basis: 'The necessity and advantage of thus converting the Institute into a national representative society was first pointed out by Dr. H. M. Paine, of Clinton, Oneida county, the indefatigable secretary of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, to whose untiring industry and talent for organization we owe the establishment, and very much of the usefulness, of our State Society.'

Of the thoroughness, accuracy and conscientious fidelity with which he has edited the *Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York*, the ten volumes, which will stand upon the library shelves of thousands of homœopathic physicians, in this and other lands, will forever remain as an enduring memorial. Of the labor required to prepare such a volume for publication — involving a correspondence with many contributors, and with the secretaries of various county societies, the correction of manuscript, the reading of proof and the collating and proper arrangement of the several articles—those who have had no experience can form no adequate idea. To this work, however, Dr. Paine has given his continued and most earnest attention for ten years. Often, for weeks previous to the meeting of the State society, when a volume of the *Transactions* was at the same time passing through the press, has he practiced all day, to resume his work upon the *Transactions* at night, and only desisted from his labors at the dawn, to throw himself upon his office lounge, without removing his clothing, for an hour or two of brief repose prior to resuming his professional toil of the ensuing day. In this manner have I known him to pass six successive weeks. He constantly paid to the person who assisted him in the preparation of the volumes a sum greater than that which he received from the Society.

I need not here dwell at length upon the enthusiastic zeal and alacrity with which he has ever enlisted in every movement for the legitimate advancement of the interest of homœopathy, and the elevation of the standard of medical education, or upon the energy and vigor with which he has fought his battles in the long contest with allopathic bigotry. The New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, the Albany City Dispensary, the Albany City Homœopathic Hospital, and the numerous appropriations for homœopathic institutions in the State of New York, which he has been largely instrumental in obtaining; the various bills passed by the Legislature of the State, within the last ten years, in favor of homœopathy; the certain defeat of all those measures brought before the Legislature in the interest of allopathic bigotry; all bear witness of the sentinel-like fidelity with which he has stood guard upon the fortress of homœopathy in the State of New York, and, while cordially welcoming its friends, has made it absolutely impregnable to its foes.

"On a larger and national field, the Van Aernam contest, and its auspicious termination for our school—of which the pages of the tenth volume of *Transactions* contain the full record—will be an imperishable testimony of his inflexible opposition to medical bigotry. Says Dr. Verdi, chairman of the committee upon legislation, in his report to the American Institute of Homœopathy, in speaking of the Van Aernam matter, 'The next thing was an alarm given from the State of New York, that almost gave me a fit. And you will not be surprised when I tell you that the man at the rope of that alarm-bell was no more nor less than my friend, Dr. H. M. Paine, of Albany. Several homœopathic physicians had been decapitated by a certain Dr. Van Aernam, late commissioner of pensions. Paine called it murder in the first degree, and pulled at the alarm-bell, until I, for one, was denied all rest or respite. Documents of various sorts poured in on me, and from that time I never went to look in my post-office box without one of those yellow envelopes staring me full in the face. Had I gone three or four times a day, it would have been the same, the yellow envelope would have been there. Finally, my friend got tired of ringing that bell, and what do you think came next? Why, a telegram from Paine, stating that he and a few friends would meet me at my office next morning. When I saw that telegram, I wouldn't have given a penny for the head of Van Aernam; I knew it was condemned to the block. True to his word, my friend Paine, the next morning, February 25th—I shall never forget it—appeared in a complete suit of armor, not of steel, as of old, but a more modern one, a car load of newspapers, acts, resolutions, indignation meetings, protests, etc.' (*Trans. Am. Institute of Homœopathy*, 1871, p. 101.)

"Dr. Paine has for several years felt that his duty to his family and to his patients required his resignation of the laborious position of secretary; but, in deference to the earnest solicitations of his friends, he has retained it to the present time. Now, after the Society has, for ten years of the best part of his professional life, reaped the full benefit of his sagacious counsels and rare executive abilities, and received the full measure of his time and talents, he retires in the enjoyment of the respect and good wishes of every member of that organization, which he has carried to the very front rank in effectiveness, as well in the promotion of medical science, as in protecting the interests of the homœopathic profession from allopathic intrigue and intolerance.

"That he will continue, as he has hitherto done, to take an active interest in all legitimate movements for the advance of our school of practice, we cannot doubt. The polemical period of homœopathy probably closed with the ousting of Van Aernam, above referred to; and it was most fortunate that Dr. Paine was the secretary of its medical society in the Empire State during that most important period. The ten volumes of the New York State *Transactions*, edited by Dr. Paine, have annually contained a complete resumé of

the progress of homœopathy in all parts of the world, and thus constitute year-books of facts and statistics, of incalculable benefit to the profession, but so conveniently accessible in no other publication. These volumes will forever form an armamentarium, well stocked with polished weapons, from which the members of our school may hereafter equip themselves in any future contest (should any such arise) with allopathic bigotry.

"Immediately after his retirement from the secretaryship, the Society authorized a committee to prepare and present to Dr. Paine a series of engrossed resolutions, expressive of the appreciation of his services. The form prepared and presented by the committee is the following:

"'*Semper paratus, et fidelis; si monumentum quæris circumspice te.*—Our late recording secretary having retired from the office, we cannot let this occasion pass without expressing our high appreciation of his services in the cause of homœopathy, and especially in advancing its interests in the State of New York; therefore,

"'*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are due to Dr. H. M. Paine, the retiring secretary, for his distinguished services during ten years of the most interesting period of its history, in promoting the interests of the Society and the advancement of the general cause of homœopathy, by the exercise of rare skill and the most indefatigable industry.

"'*Resolved*, That the ten volumes of reports of the *Transactions* of our Society form an important element in the history of this eventful age, reflecting the highest credit upon the secretary, under whose supervision they were published, and constituting a monument which shall forever commemorate the skill, industry and great ability with which Dr. H. M. Paine has performed this important work.

"'*Resolved*, That we regret the necessity for taking leave of Dr. Paine in his official relation to us; that the uniform kindness, patience and gentlemanly courtesy which have characterized his intercourse with us, have made a deep and lasting impression on our memories that time shall not efface.

"'In pursuance of a vote of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, at its annual meeting, held in the city of Albany, February 13th and 14th, 1873."

S. D. HAND,
L. B. WALDO,
E. P. K. SMITH,
Committee.

In the year 1865, he purchased the good will and practice of Dr. Henry D. Paine, of Albany, who at once removed to the city of New York. At the present time (1873) the subject of this sketch is residing in the city of Albany, engaged in the active duties of the profession.

In the year 1863, he received the honorary degree of master of arts, from Hamilton College. He was elected secretary of the Oneida

County Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1858, and retained the office until he removed from the county, in the year 1865. He was elected secretary of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1865, and remained in office until 1870. He was elected secretary of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society at its first meeting, in 1859, and retained the office, with the exception of one year, until 1873. At that time he declined re-election, on account of increasing professional duties, and a desire to render more efficient aid in promoting the interests of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he had been medical director, since the organization of the company in 1866.

He was nominated and unanimously elected president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York in 1870, but on account of his duties in connection with the State Medical Society he declined to serve.

He is a member of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York; permanent member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York; honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Societies of the counties of Cayuga, Dutchess, Madison, Oneida and Washington; also of the State Medical Societies of Connecticut, Illinois and Massachusetts; also of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.; also of the Central Homœopathic Society of Germany, and the Imperial Homœopathic Medical Society of Russia; corresponding member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; member of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners; member of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane; member of the Albany Institute; medical director of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In the spring of 1873 he received the appointment of associate editor of the *Medical Union*, a monthly medical journal, published in New York. His colleagues on the editorial staff are Drs. E. Guernsey, C. E. Blumenthal, J. C. Minor and A. E. Sumner. His connection with this journal has given occasion for the statement on the part of many of his friends, that he was thereby compromising his adherence to homœopathy. There is, however, no ground for apprehension in this direction, the union with allopathy that is attempted being merely one of association for discussion and mutual improvement in all departments of medical science. He is most thoroughly opposed to sectarianism in medicine, hence is earnestly laboring to make educational qualifications a test for membership in all medical associations, rather than a declaration of a belief in any system of therapeutics. However important, for the sake of expediency, it may have been ten or fifteen years ago to limit membership in our local medical societies, by admitting those only who could pronounce the homœopathic shibboleth, he is now controlled by

the firm conviction that the continued presence of a barrier, requiring adherence to a single dogma in medicine, is wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. It was for the purpose of calling the attention of the homœopathic profession in this State to this subject that, at a meeting of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, held October 10th, 1871, he offered the following resolutions, prefaced by the subjoined extracts from a report of the meeting:

"Dr. Paine stated that, although we are homœopathists by profession, we regard it a duty to employ all remedial agents, and to apply them on principles, when necessary, other than homœopathic. Ought we not, therefore, to change the by-law of our society which requires an acknowledgment of a belief in the law of similars? This requirement renders us liable to the charge of *sectarianism* in medicine. We all believe that the homœopathic principle is applicable in a vast majority of cases; but as it is not universal, and of necessity cannot be, ought we to erect a barrier to the admission of all qualified physicians to membership? Ought we not to admit all educated physicians, without regard to therapeutic differences of opinion?

"Last winter, when in Washington, the delegates from this and other States prepared a form of a law which was introduced into Congress, and which passed the House of Representatives. This law, if enacted, is designed to prevent government officers in the army and navy from excluding any applicant for a position on account of therapeutic differences of opinion regarding the administration of remedies. This requirement is supposed to be essential in order to prevent a repetition of the intolerant acts recently perpetrated by Dr. Van Aernam. If the general government ought not to discriminate for or against an applicant, why ought we to restrict membership to those who believe in the application of remedies in accordance with one principle only; thus constituting ourselves sectarians in medicine? We are not sectarians in practice; why are we sectarian by profession? In order to present the subject for discussion, I offer the following resolution for consideration:

"*Whereas*, We view with unmingled satisfaction a disposition on the part of our medical brethren of the allopathic school to recognize educated homœopathic physicians as equals, and as co-laborers in promoting the advancement of medical science; and

"*Whereas*, Adequate medical knowledge, and a compliance with legal requirements, should constitute the basis on which associations of medical men should be formed, rather than an opinion regarding the therapeutical action of medicines; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the by-laws of this society be so changed as not to prohibit membership on account of preferred theories of medical treatment.

"After an extended discussion the meeting adjourned without taking definite action regarding the resolution. A general expression was plainly evident, however, in favor of its adoption."

Essentially the same plan which he proposed to the Albany County Society, more than a year previously, has been recently practically

adopted by the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, that society being actually forced to assume a non-sectarian position by the recent trial and expulsion of several of its oldest members, who were also legally retaining membership in the Allopathic State Society.

More recently, he has again presented the subject for consideration, at the July meeting of the Albany County Society, by giving notice in writing of proposed changes of the constitution, such as to allow admission to membership of any educated physician. The following extract is taken from the report of the proceedings of the meeting:

"Dr. Paine called attention to the recent adoption of a change in the form of the by-laws of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Medical Society, regarding the objects of the society and the admission of members. He urged the adoption of a similar form, and gave notice that he would propose such a change at some future meeting. He also presented the following resolutions:

"*Whereas*, Adequate medical knowledge and a compliance with legal requirements should constitute the basis on which associations of medical men should be formed, rather than an opinion regarding the therapeutical action of medicines; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we hail with satisfaction the announcement that the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society has adopted the following article in its by-laws:

"'This society demands for itself absolute liberty in science, and hence requires of its applicants for membership no creed or confession of belief, but only an expression of a willingness to act for the furtherance of its objects.'

"*Resolved*, That the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society also hereby declares, that no creed or confession of medical belief shall be required of educated and legally-qualified physicians who may apply for membership.

"The changes proposed by Dr. Paine were the following, to erase the following words from the preamble: 'Believing in the homœopathic maxim, *similia similibus curantur*.' Also change the first and fifth articles, as follows:

"ARTICLE I.—This association shall be known as the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Albany, and its object shall be the advancement of the science of medicine as expressed in the following statement: The Society demands for itself absolute liberty in science, and hence requires of its applicants for membership no creed or confession of medical belief, but only the expression of a willingness to act for the furtherance of its declared objects.

The objects of this Society and of its members are hereby declared to be, 1st: The development of the materia medica by the proving of drugs upon the systems of men and animals. 2d. The improvement of methods of administering medicines, thus proved, to the sick, in accordance with the formula, *similia similibus curantur*. 3d. The encouragement of special studies and reports designed to improve its members in all of the departments of medical science.

"Article V.—Any regularly licensed physician who has complied with the requisites of the laws of the State may be elected a member of this Society, by the votes of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting; but no person shall be entitled to the privileges of membership until he shall have signed the constitution and paid the initiation fee."

The literary labor performed by Dr. Paine has been exerted chiefly in compiling and editing the ten volumes of *Transactions of the State Homœopathic Medical Society*. These volumes contain nearly one thousand articles, and fill upward of seven thousand pages.

He has also published a number of contributions to medical literature. Among the more prominent are the following:

"Pathogenesis of Cimicifuga Racemosa." Presented at the annual meeting of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, February 8, 1853. Published in the *North American Journal*, vol. iii, p. 207, 1853.

"Diseases of the Pear Tree." Read before the Clinton Rural Art Association, April, 1856. Published in the *Clinton Courier*, December, 1855.

"Impurities in Water." Read before the Clinton Rural Art Association, July, 1857. Unpublished.

Paper entitled "The Nervous System." Read before the Clinton Literary Club, March, 1859. Unpublished.

Report of a committee to the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, containing the laws of the State of New York relating to the practice of physic and surgery, presented October 16, 1860.* Pamphlet, pp. 48.

"Pathogenesis of Aesculus Hippocastanum." Read before the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, October 6, 1860. Pamphlet, 16 pages.

* Drs. H. M. Paine and Wm. H. Watson.

Report showing the importance of organizing State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies. Presented and read at a meeting of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, June 18, 1861. *Trans.*, vol. ii, pp. 561–568.

Paper entitled "Uniformity of Drug Proving." Read before the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, June 18, 1861. *Trans.*, vol. iii, p. 141.

Paper entitled "Germination and Hybridization of Plants." Read before the Clinton Rural Art Association, March 12, 1862. Unpublished.

Paper entitled "The Sex of Plants." Read before the Clinton Rural Art Association, July 2, 1863. Unpublished.

Paper entitled "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis." Read before the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, June, 1863. *Trans. of State Hom. Med. Society*, vol. ii, p. 132.

"History of the Reorganization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York." *Transactions of the State Hom. Med. Society*, vol. i, p. 32, July, 1863.

"Nosological Classification of Disease. Monthly Summary of Prevailing Diseases, in connection with a similar Summary of Meteorological Observations, for the year 1862."* *Transactions of the State Homœopathic Medical Society*, vol. ii, p. 151, 1864.

"Historical Sketch of Homœopathic Medical Society of Central New York." *Transactions State Hom. Med. Society*, vol. ii, p. 311, 1864.

"Allopathic Intolerance. Superiority of Homœopathic Treatment." *Transactions State Hom. Med. Society*, vol. iii, p. 383, 1865.

"Appeal to the Homœopathic Medical Profession of the United States in behalf of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Tabular Statements showing the superiority of Homœopathic over Allopathic Treatment." Pamphlet, fifty pages. June, 1866. *Trans.*, vol. v, p. 222.

"Manual of Reference on Epidemic Cholera, its Causes, Prevention, Symptoms and Treatment." Pamphlet, sixteen pages. July, 1866. *Trans.*, vol. iv, p. 153, 1866.

"Proving of Rumex crispus." Read before the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, October 20, 1857. *Transactions of New York State Homœopathic Medical Society*, vol. vi, p. 533, 1868.

Essay, entitled "The Importance of Organizing a State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of establishing in connection therewith a Widely Extended System of Drug Proving." Read before a special meeting of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, December 6, 1859. *Transactions of State Hom. Med. Society*, vol. vi, p. 543, 1868.

"Status of Homœopathy." *Transactions State Hom. Med. Society*, vol. viii, p. 753. 1870.

"Case of Cancer of Rectum." *Transactions State Hom. Med. Society*, vol. ix, p. 354. 1871.

Report to the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society,

* Drs. W. H. Watson and H. M. Paine.

setting forth the untenable position assumed by the Albany County Allopathic Medical Society in a series of resolutions in support of the dismissal of Homœopathic Pension Surgeons by Commissioner H. Van Aernam, April 11, 1871. *Trans.* vol. x, art. cxxvii.

"Case of Coloboma Iridis." *Trans.* vol. x, p. 197. 1872.

"Intra-uterine Medication." *Trans.* vol. x, p. 303. 1872.

"Elevation of the Standard of Medical Education. History of the Movement for the Establishment of State Board of Medical Examiners. *Trans.* vol. x, p. 409.

"Illustrations of Allopathic Intolerance, and Statements Showing Public Opinion in Reference Thereto."* *Trans.* vol. x, art. cxxvii. 1872.

* By Wm. H. Watson, M. D., and H. M. Paine, M. D.

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Med.Soc.V.X.p 642.

Alderbrook

JUN 23 1893

Dear Dr Smith

Was the Jack
of Dr Paine's father
being a physician
mentioned in Horace
Paines notes? If
not please enter it.

Everything that
love and tenderness
can do for me is

ALBANY COUNTY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE
HISTORY OF HOMOEOPATHY IN ALBANY COUNTY.

L. M. PRATT, M. D., *Chairman*, HOMER, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.
CHARLES E. JONES, M. D., 140 State Street, ALBANY, N. Y.
H. M. PAINE, M. D., *Secretary*, WEST NEWTON, MASS.
GEORGE E. GORHAM, 160 Hamilton Street, ALBANY, N. Y.

DR. H. M. PAINE,
GLENS FALLS,
N. Y.

Dear 15th 1896.

Dr T. L. Bradford

Dear Sir. Being about to publish a History of Homoeopathy in Albany County, I desire to insert in it, as a frontispiece, a likeness of Hahnemann.

I am informed that you have a collection of them; if so, have you a photograph from which a half-tone picture could be made, one that you would be willing to spare for that purpose? If not, where can I get one?

Dr Smith has loaned to me a small photograph which is a copy of Hoffman's engraving of an original portrait. This however, is faded, and is too indistinct for my purpose.

Yours H M Paine

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

J. M. LEE, M. D., *President*, 89 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester. JOHN L. MOFFATT, M. D., *Secretary*, 17 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

DR. GEO. E. GORHAM, *Chairman*, 160 Hamilton Street, Albany.
DR. H. M. PAINE, *Secretary*, 105 State Street, Albany.
DR. A. S. COUCH, Fredonia, Chautauqua County.
DR. E. H. PORTER, 181 West 73d Street, New York City.
DR. W. B. GIFFORD, Attica, Wyoming County.
DR. M. O. TERRY, 196 Genesee Street, Utica.
DR. H. M. DAYFOOT, 41 Sophia Street, Rochester.
DR. JAY W. SHELDON, 402 Warren Street, Syracuse.
DR. W. M. L. FISKE, 484 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.
DR. F. PARK LEWIS, 188 Franklin Street, Buffalo.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 3 189 3

AUG 4 1893

Dr H. M. Smith

Dear Sir. On my return home two or three days ago, I found your two letters written to my son relating to my biographical sketch of Dr H. M. Paine.

I have added a few paragraphs, including a characteristic letter written by him one year ago. I have had three or four copies of the sketch made, and will send one to you if you wish to use it as a whole or in part for publication in the transactions of the Institute. This sketch fails to bring out in distinct statements a description of his individuality. I wish some one who is competent would write up this descriptive analysis of his personal characteristics, and let me have it for my book. Could not Dr Kellogg do it? Yours H. M. Paine

S. H. TALCOTT, M. D., *President*, Middletown, N. Y.
H. M. PAINE, M. D., *Secretary*, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga. Dec 20th, 1888

Dr T. L. Bradford

Dear Sir. Having completed my report, and having no further use for the books that you kindly loaned me, I will pack them and return them to you by express tomorrow.

The books were a great help to me; in fact, I could not have finished my report without them. I am greatly obliged to you for the use of them, and for sending them so promptly.

Yours

H. M. Paine

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PAINE, HORACE MARSHFIELD

Obituary.

The Passing of Dr. H. M. Paine.

Horace M. Paine, of Atlanta, Ga., December 5, aged 76. He was graduated from the University of New York City in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York State in 1850, and served it later as Secretary and President. He served for twenty-one years as one of the State homeopathic examiners; was one of the first trustees of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital; an incorporator of the Middletown State Hospital; and was largely instrumental in securing the legislation establishing the Gowanda State Hospital. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Hahnemann Association, of several similar local societies and an honorary member of many homeopathic societies here and abroad.—American Medicine.

And so, genial, enthusiastic, aggressive Father Paine has paid the last debt of poor human nature! Take him for all in all and he was a wonderful man. Up to the last moment of his life, he was an active participant in the affairs of his profession, and especially ready to do battle royal for his great system of State Medical Registration and Examination. Perhaps the best paper he ever wrote upon this nearest-to-his-heart subject was the one which appeared but recently in these pages, and was in answer to our various criticisms and strictures upon that system of examination; a careful perusal of these, his last lines, will show that his mind was clear and full with no evidence of let or break in the stream of his invincible logic.

We have not always, nay, to be quite truthful—we have never fully agreed with Dr. Paine on his advanced stand in the State Medical Examination and Registration system. But that has never caused a moment's unpleasantness between us; he was of that broad-gauged individuality which was content to batter down the arguments of his opponents, and with sledge-hammer blows, without estranging, or even temporarily alienating his friendship for the man who held different views from himself. And so to the end of his long and eventful life Dr. Paine and we were good friends.

And his great work in the State Medical Registration lives after him, an immortal monument, better, far better, a thousand times, than a cloud-piercing shaft in some lonely cemetery amid the artificial beauties of the landscape gardener.

He was a most genial man, was this our deceased friend and brother, in his private and professional life. He was a typical host of the old kind. His house and his heart were open to his friends. And unlike some other of our great men, Dr Paine has left noble and eminent sons and daughters to carry on the good homeopathic work for which he labored so hard and suffered so much.

We shall miss and not forget dear, good, Father Paine.

Amer Physician
Jan 1904

Dr. Horace M. Paine.—Dr. Horace M. Paine, M.A., who has spent a portion of the past eight years in West Newton with his son Dr. N. Emmons Paine, died at the home of his son, Dr. Clarence M. Paine, of Atlanta, Ga., where he was visiting. Death was due to pleuro-pneumonia, and followed an illness of but a week.

Besides his wife, Dr. Paine is survived by three sons, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, of West Newton, Mass., Dr. Howard S. Paine, of Glens Falls, N. Y., Dr. Clarence M. Paine, of Atlanta, Ga., and one daughter, Miss Emily F. Paine, of New York City, and one brother, Dr. John M. Paine, of New York, curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The funeral occurred on Tuesday. Interment was in the Albany Rural Cemetery.

With Dr. Paine's death, a life of singular usefulness and activity is brought to an earthly close, a life characterized by tireless energy spent in every effort for broad and better conditions. He had an intense earnestness in the prosecuting of every undertaking; rare executive ability; breadth of view and grasp of principles; an indomitable perseverance. He freely spent himself and his powers in the many causes which he has championed, and more than one organization and institution are monuments to his personal work.

His sincerity, his warm-hearted, genial nature were never failing, and he was in the best sense a true friend to all who came to him. His home life was especially happy and his death comes as the first in the family circle, unbroken for more than half a century as he and Mrs. Paine were privileged to celebrate their golden wedding on April 15, 1902, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. This happy event occurred in West Newton, at the home of Dr. N. Emmons Paine.

He was connected with many social organizations among which was the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and the New England Society of Alumni of Hamilton College.

Horace Marshfield Paine, A.M., M.D., was born at Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., November 19, 1827. He was of English descent, his ancestors first settling at Salem, Mass., in 1637, and moving thence to Southhold, L. I.

Dr Paine was the son of Dr. John Alsop Paine, with whom he took his preparatory medical course, later attending the University of the City of New York where he graduated in 1849. He at once began practice in Albany, later removing to Clinton, N. Y., and in 1865 returned to Albany where he remained in active practice for thirty years. Dr. Paine was the first young physician to begin homeopathic practice in Albany.

He devoted the greater part of his professional life to medical society work, assisting in the formation and development of many medical societies, which owe much of their present standing to his untiring industry and practical sagacity.

Chief among these is the Homeopathic Medical Society of the

State of New York which was founded in 1850 and whose first meeting he attended. He was the last surviving charter member of the society. In the important work of the society he took a prominent part. He served as secretary and president, edited and compiled the first ten volumes of its "Transactions" and as chairman or member of many important committees, particularly that of medical legislation, he labored to advance the prestige, influence and good standing of the homeopathic school.

Another canvass in which he took an active part was that for unifying and elevating the standards of medical learning by means of state supervision of medical licensure. In connection with the new rules for enforcing this law for state supervision he was twice appointed by the Board of Regents as a member of the State Homeopathic Examiners on which he served for twenty-one years.

He was prominently identified with the founding of some of the first homeopathic hospitals of New York State; was a member of the first board of trustees of the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary and a member of its medical staff; an incorporator of the Middletown State Hospital, and was largely instrumental in securing the bill by which the Gowanda State Hospital for the Insane was established, which institution he served as member and secretary of its first board of managers.

Beside the boards mentioned above he was a member and held office in the following societies: Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society; American Institute of Homeopathy; Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society; Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New York; Hahnemann Association. He was an honorary member of Homeopathic Medical Societies of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, of the Central Homeopathic Society of Germany, and the Imperial Homeopathic Society of St. Petersburg Russia.

His contributions to medical literature were many and various and were all of a practical nature, showing a wide range of study and research. N Am Jl Hom Jan 1904

Dr. Horace M. Payne, West Newton, Massachusetts, died at the home of his son, Dr. Clarence M. Payne, Atlanta, Georgia, December 5, 1903, aged seventy-six years. Besides a wife and daughter he leaves three sons,, Dr. N. Emmons Payne, West Newton, Massachusetts; Dr. Howard S. Payne, Glenns Falls, New York, and Dr. Clarence M. Payne, Atlanta, Georgia. Critique Jan 1904

PAINE,

Referring to his ability to engage in continuous labor with only short intervals of rest, he said that, although never very robust, he must have possessed unusual powers of endurance. With the exception of boils, occasioned, presumably, by blood poisoning, he had had no pain or severe bodily discomfort of any kind.

He had lived prudently and temperately; had partaken frequently of digestible food, his diet being made up largely of Graham bread, vegetables and fruit; he had taken carbonaceous food *sparingly*, and instead of coffee and tea, had taken hot water freely at meals.

Under such a regimen he had not, for a single day, been prevented by sickness from attending to the duties of ordinary practice during the whole period of fifty years.

IN DR. PAINE'S HONOR

Loving Cup Presented to the Veteran Practitioner at a Banquet.

FIFTY YEARS A PHYSICIAN

One of the Oldest Members of the Homeopathy School,

The banquet given at the Fort Schuyler club in this city last evening in honor of the 50th anniversary of Dr. Horace Marshfield Paine's graduation in medicine brought together a very congenial company, composed of representative members of the medical profession of the homeopathic school in this state, and the occasion was thoroly enjoyed by all.

The physicians present, beside Dr. N. M. Paine, were ex-Surgeon General M. O. Terry, ex-Surgeon General W. H. Watson, Utica; Dr. J. W. Sheldon, Syracuse; Dr. Charles E. Jones, Albany; Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo; Dr. G. E. Stewart, New York; Dr. J. W. Candee, Syracuse; Dr. George E. Gorham, Albany; Dr. Charles E. Jones, Albany; Dr. E. G. Cox, Albany; Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, Buffalo; Dr. F. F. Laird, Dr. C. Gray Capron, Dr. A. R. Grant, Utica.

Dr. Horace Marshfield Paine was born in the town of Paris, Oneida county, November 19, 1827, and was a son of Dr. John A. Paine, who was also a native of this county. The father was born in Whitestown, July 10, 1795, studied medicine under Dr. Seth Hastings of Clinton and graduated from the medical department of Yale college in 1825. He practiced in Volney, Paris, Utica, Albany and Newark, N. J. He was in Utica several years prior to 1865, and had an office where the Equitable Gas and Electric company's office is now located on Whitesboro street. The son, Dr. H. M. Paine, pursued a regular course of study under the direction of his father at Albany, and after attending three full courses of lectures at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, was graduated March 11, 1849. He began practicing in Albany, but in 1855 removed to Clinton, Oneida county, where he remained until 1865. He then returned to Albany and continued in practice until 1895. In 1858 he was one of the trustees of the village of Clinton.

In 1852 he married Miss Charlotte Mann, daughter of Salmon Mann of Norfolk, Conn. He has three sons, who graduated at Hamilton college, all of whom were prize men and are now practicing medicine. They are Dr. N. Emmons Paine of West Newton, Mass.; Dr. Howard S. Paine of Glens Falls, N. Y., and Dr. Clarence M. Paine of Atlanta, Ga. He has also one daughter, Miss Emily F. Paine, who is a teacher of art and history in New York city. He now lives with his sons at his pleasure, traveling whenever he desires a change, and his wife resides with the son in West Newton. His brother, John A. Paine, M. A., Ph. D., has for years held the position of curator in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city.

Dr. H. M. Paine was given the honorary degree of A. M. by Hamilton college in 1859 on account of his extended writings, especially in the line of meteorological studies and reports while a resident of Clinton.

He was secretary of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical society for seven years. During this time he was very active in conjunction with Dr. William H. Watson of Utica in organizing county societies in the interests of the homeopathic school. He is the only member of the original Homeopathic Medical society of New York state, which was organized in 1850. He was elected its secretary in 1859, and held the position for 14 years. At the expiration of his term of office as secretary at a meeting held in Brooklyn he was giv-

en an elegant gold watch and chain, the presentation speech being made by Dr. W. H. Watson of Utica. Dr. Paine procured the draft of the constitution of the New York State Homeopathic Medical society, which existed for 12 years as an informal organization, and which was reorganized as a co-operative body in 1862. He also prepared the form of the constitution and by-laws and was president of the society in 1887. He has been a constant worker in the various societies connected with the homeopathic school since his graduation in medicine. It was largely thro his efforts that the act providing for three state boards of examiners for physicians was carried thro. This board does away with the legal features of the diploma for the practice of medicine in this state and a license is issued by the board of medical examiners; but the standard of education is the same for each, as given out by the regents of the state of New York. He is called the old war horse of the profession on account of the fact that during his residence in Albany he was ever on the alert in the interest of the homeopathic school and was a familiar figure in legislative halls. He was one of the original trustees and promoters of the Middletown homeopathic hospital for the insane. His activity was similarly shown in the organization of the Collins Farm Homeopathic hospital for the insane in the western part of the state, and he was one of its first managers. He has a large honorary membership in different medical societies and organizations, including the Imperial Homeopathic Medical society of St. Petersburg, Russia. He has contributed extensively to medical literature, the list of his productions being very extended.

The Banquet.

The banquet began at 7:30 p. m., being served under the supervision of Harry A. Chester, caterer at the Fort Schuyler club. The menu was as follows:

Cavaire and Anchovies on Toast.
Chicken Consomme Royale.
Planked North Carolina Shad.
Parisienne Potatoes.
Cucumbers.
Fillet Mignon, with Fresh Mushrooms.
Bermuda Potatoes.
Susquehanna Ducks in
Port Wine and Jelly.
Celery au Jus. Hominy Croquettes.
Salad de Printemps.
Camenbert. Roquefort.
Bombe Glace.
Cakes. Fruit. Cafe.

The table was tastefully trimmed with smilax, fern leaves and carnations, and in the center was a large and beautifully arranged fruit piece formed of oranges, bananas, apples, pears and Malaga grapes. The supper hour was enlivened by numerous brief, but highly entertaining, stories related by the banqueters. The physicians present, beside Dr. H. ly the excellent spread served by Caterer Chester.

The Post Prandial Session.

At the conclusion of the supper an extremely interesting post prandial session was held, ex-Surgeon General M. O. Terry of this city acting as toastmaster. The list of toasts and responses was as follows:

The homeopathic school of medicine in New York 50 years ago: county organization the father of the state society. —Dr. H. M. Paine.
The self-sacrificing efforts of Dr. Paine during the early days of the homeopathic school in this state.—Ex-Surgeon General W. H. Watson, Utica.
State and government recognition of the homeopathic profession.—Dr. Charles E. Jones, Albany.
The physician of the future.—Dr. Egbert Guernsey, New York.
The value of the three board bill in regulating the standard of medical education.—Dr. J. W. Sheldon, Syracuse.
The surgery and hospitals in the state of New York under homeopathic management.—Dr. J. M. Lee, Rochester.
Medical societies as a school of progress for the physician and surgeon.—Dr. George E. Gorham, Albany.
The therapeutic action of a well timed story, or suggestive therapeutics.—Dr. F. F. Laird, Utica.
The composite doctor, or ideal qualities snatched from the best to make a perfect one.—Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo.
Educated nurses as an aid to the physician, surgeon and public: a contrast with former times.—Dr. G. E. Stewart, New York.
There are various kinds of pains; some are useful.—Dr. DeWitt Wilcox, Buffalo.
Sect in medicine.—Dr. J. W. Candee, Syracuse.

General Terry's Words of Welcome.

General Terry on opening the toasts for the evening said: To the distinguished physicians who have come from New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse to join hands with Utica in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the graduation of Dr. H. M. Paine in medicine, we bid you most cordial greeting. The sentiment of propriety expressed by the wheels of time in selecting Utica as the city for glorifying the labors of Dr. Paine may be seen when we consider that Dr. Paine's work really began here. His father practiced for years in Utica, three of his sons graduated at Hamilton college and for seven years the doctor, as secretary of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical society, performed his most valuable work in developing the organizations in this state connected with the homeopathic school of medicine. Hand in hand, he, aided by Dr. Watson, worked many a night uitil the early morn. When we realize that this all-night work was continued for many years I wonder, in looking upon the youthful countenance of Dr. Paine, if we are not all sleeping too much. Gentlemen, I have the honor to announce the first toast of the evening, to which ex-Surgeon General Watson will respond.

Ex-Surgeon General Watson.

Ex-Surgeon General William H. Watson of Utica spoke on the "The self-sacrificing efforts of Dr. Paine during the early days of the homeopathic school in this state."

General Watson's response was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—A peculiarly agreeable and congenial part has been assigned to me in the proceedings this evening, in selecting me to speak of my life-long friend and co-worker, Dr. Paine, in his capacity of organizer, in carrying out the subject of medical reform.

In the judgment of the speaker there is no man living who has devoted so much time and worked as cheerfully for more than forty years, and whose efforts have been crowned with such signal success, and have accomplished such favorable results in the initiation and attainment of that governmental recognition to which our school so largely owes its present standing and its most enviable public prestige, as Dr. Paine.

Forty-four years since, homeopathy had, it is true, been carried in triumph into every portion of our state, but as yet there was within its confines no legally organized body of homeopathic physicians, no channel thro which an already numerically large and influential profession could give utterance to its authoritative and carefully considered views. Allopathic influence and allopathic intrigue yet reigned supreme in the councils of the state. Creed, not fitness, was the passport to appointments in its great eleemosynary institutions, for the simple reason that homeopathists had no means of exerting their influence as a unit upon any public question. It was at this period of his professional life that Dr. Paine entered upon his great life work—the organization of the homeopathic profession in the state, and most forcibly directed its attention to the fact that the benefits of local and county associations are obviously of as great value to the homeopathic practitioner as they are to the physician of the old school. It is chiefly owing to the efforts of Dr. Paine, between the years 1855 and 1865, that the homeopathic medical society of the state of New York is the most completely organized, as it is the largest homeopathic state society in the United States, as well as the most effective in point of political and social influence.

Immediately after the passage of the law of April 3, 1857, authorizing the organization of the homeopathic county societies in the state of New York, Dr. Paine commenced an attempt to awaken an interest on the subject of homeopathic organization, in this, as well as in other states. How far his untiring efforts have been successful, the sequel will show.

On the 20th of October, 1857, the homeopathic medical society of Oneida county was organized in the city of Utica, and Dr. Paine was present at that meeting. This was the first county society actually organized under the new law, altho preliminary meetings for that purpose had been held in the counties of New York and Kings at a somewhat earlier date. From this time forward, a period of nearly forty-two years, Dr. Paine has labored unceasingly to perfect the organization of the homeopathic profession in the state of New York, and his influence and advice have contributed not a little to arousing a spirit of organization in other states.

At a special meeting of the Oneida county medical society, Dec. 6, 1859, Dr. Paine read an elaborate paper on "The importance of immediately organizing state and county societies." (Transactions of Homeopathic Medical Societies of State of New York, vol VI, page 543.) There were then only seven county societies in the state of New York. At the meeting of June 18, 1861, he presented a report embodying a circular to the homeopathic physicians of the state, which closed as follows: "We believe it to be of vital importance in its influence upon the future prosperity and position of homeopathy in this state. The benefits of organization are obviously as great as really needed, and as useful to us as to allopathic physicians. By it we ascertain the number of educated and legally qualified physicians of our school, conform to the statutory enactments of the state, secure concerted action in the improvement of the materia medica, and facilitate the diffusion of practical knowledge among the members of the profession."

At the same meeting he also presented the form of an act of incorporation of the state society, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Oneida county homeopathic medical society approves of the act of incorporation presented by Dr. H. M. Paine, and would respectfully refer it to the committee appointed at the last meeting of the state homeopathic medical society, with the request that earnest and untiring effort be made to secure its adoption by the next legislature of the state."

This act of incorporation was passed by the legislature, April 17, 1862, and the society was legally organized under it May 6, 1862.

Prior to April, 1865, Dr. Paine resided at Clinton, in Oneida county, N. Y., about nine miles from Utica. As a proof of his untiring devotion to the subject of homeopathic organization, the speaker would mention the fact that, between the years 1857 and 1865, it was no uncommon event for him to be awakened about midnight—alike in summer or the depth of winter—by the arrival of Dr. Paine, who, impressed with the importance of some new movement for the cause of organization, had driven from Clinton late in the evening to confer with him upon the subject during the middle hours of the night, in order to return for attendance upon his patients with the breaking of the day.

Any physician who resided in the state of New York during these memorable years will readily recall the frequent and urgent letters which he received from Dr. Paine, upon the subject of organization. I doubt if any escaped such a missive for a single week, and I state the simple truth when I aver that I have often received three per diem. It is a matter of record that between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1, 1861, he mailed 500 circulars, and wrote 300 letters upon this subject. (Vol. VI of Trans., page 564.) What Thurlow Weed was to the whig party in the politics of the state of New York, Dr. Paine has been to the homeopathic profession in medicine. He has made the homeopathic medical society of the state of New York the most completely organized, as it is the largest homeopathic state society in the United States, and has rendered it the most effective in point of political and social influence. Its power for the advancement of the interests of homeopathy is felt in all parts of the civilized world.

On a larger and national field, the Van Aernam contest, and its auspicious termination for our school—of which the pages of the tenth volume of Transactions of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, contains the full record—not only illustrates his capacity for organization, but also bears imperishable testimony to his inflexible opposition to medical bigotry. Says Dr. Verdi, chairman of the committee upon legislation, in his report to the American institute of homeopathy, in speaking of the Van Aernam matter: "The

next thing was an alarm given from the state of New York, that almost gave me a fit. And you will not be surprised when I tell you that the man at the end of the rope of that alarm bell was no more nor less than my friend, Dr. H. M. Paine of Albany. Several homeopathic physicians had been decapitated by a certain Dr. Van Aernam, late commissioner of pensions. Paine called it murder in the first degree, and pulled at the alarm bell, until I, for one, was denied all rest or respite. Documents of various sorts poured in on me, and from that time I never went to look in my post-office box without one of those yellow envelopes staring me full in the face. Had I gone three or four times a day it would have been the same, the yellow envelope would have been there. Finally, my friend got tired of ringing that bell, and what do you think came next? Why, a telegram from Paine, stating that he and a few friends would meet me at my office next morning. When I saw that telegram I wouldn't have given a penny for the head of Van Aernam; I knew it was condemned to the block. True to his word, my friend Paine, the next morning, Feb. 25—I shall never forget it—appeared in a complete suit of armor, not of steel, as of old, but a more modern one, a car load of newspapers, acts, resolutions, indignation meetings, protests, etc."

Roscoe Conkling at that time the senior senator from New York, stated to the speaker that protests against the action of Van Aernam, and petitions for his removal, poured in upon the Senate like a continual blizzard, the fury of which would have been utterly impossible to resist.

The case of Dr. Van Aernam was thus brought to the attention of that great and just President, Ulysses S. Grant, and notwithstanding that General Grant himself was a sturdy allopath, the head of Dr. Van Aernam at once dropped into the waste basket provided for useless papers.

Dr. Jayne was one of the originators of the law of 1872, which was the prototype of the present statute regulating the examining and licensing the physicians in this state. The state hospital at Middletown, the Collins Farm, state homeopathic asylum for the insane, the Albany homeopathic hospital, the Albany dispensary, the numerous appropriations for homeopathic institutions in the state of New York, which he has been largely instrumental in obtaining, the certain defeat of all measures brought before the legislature in opposition to the interest of the homeopathic profession, all bear witness to his talent for organization.

During the long struggle of the last 27 years, which finally culminated in the inauguration of the existing system of state medical examinations, which is the peculiar pride and glory of this commonwealth, no man has rendered more effective service, or is deserving of greater meed of praise than Dr. Paine. To his persistent efforts is mainly due the fact that the homeopathic profession now enjoys the civil right of educating examining and licensing homeopathic medical students, uncontrolled in any manner by partisan influences, as a result of the enactment of the law of 1890, providing three state examining and licensing boards for each recognized school of medicine.

Dr. Paine possesses peculiar and unusual characteristics for the work in which he has engaged. To that breadth of view and firm grasp of principles which are so important to the welfare of the profession, he adds intense zeal and earnestness of purpose, combined with rare executive ability, and prosecutes every undertaking in which he enlists with indomitable perseverance, instant in season and out of season, depriving himself of needed sleep and rest, during the pendency of important measures, fairly haunting the legislative chambers of the state, he has unselfishly given all the active portion of his life to the advancement of the interests of his profession, and for his efforts as the organizer and defender of homeopathy, he deserves and will receive its lasting gratitude.

God grant that he may for many years be preserved for its protection, and when the time shall come that he must finally lay aside his armor and pass to the other side, may some other man, at least approximating his abilities, be found to devote himself with equal consecration to its service.

Dr. Laird Entertains.

Dr. F. F. Laird of Utica responded to the toast, "The therapeutic action of a well timed story, or suggesive therapeutics." He told several amusing stories, paid a brief but eloquent tribute to the worth of the guest of the evening and concluded by reciting a beautiful and touching poem in a manner which brought tears to the eyes of more than one of the physicians.

Dr. Chas. E. Jones of Albany.

Dr. Charles E. Jones of Albany, one of the three surgeons composing the commission for examining medical officers during the late war with Spain, in this state, responded to the toast, "State and government recognition of the homeopathic profession." Among other things he said: We have in Dr. Paine an embodiment of the subject. He was simply cyclonic in the way he swept obstacles from his path. Vindictiveness did not know him. I know of no greater honor to a man than to receive in his golden years tributes from fellow workers in his profession.

Dr, Wilcox of Buffalo.

Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox of Buffalo, who is at the head of the Wilcox homeopathic hospital of Buffalo, responded to the toast, "There are various kinds of pain, some of which are useful." He spoke humorously of the people who habitually use the word "We" in speaking of themselves individually, and said he had discontinued the practice. There are three classes of people who speak of themselves as "we," editors, ministers and persons having tape worms. He spoke in a humorous and entertaining vein for five or ten minutes, putting the company in the best of humor.

Drs. Jones and Laird then told amusing stories:

Dr. Sheldon of Syracuse.

Dr. J. W. Sheldon of Syracuse, president of the New York State Homeopathic Medical society and formerly a member of the state examining board, responded to the toast, "The value of the three board bill in regulating the standard of medical education." Among other things he said: Dr. Paine is the veteran of the examining board of this state and the homeopathic school owes a great debt to

PAINE, HORACE M

him for his work in its behalf. You all know the benefits that have resulted to our school from the examining board. The good results have been far reaching. The old school has been taught a lesson. Within seven years 3,972 physicians have been examined in three schools in this state and 922 rejected. Is this not an excellent showing in the interests of the medical profession?

Dr. Jones called attention to the fact that in 1856 Dr. Paine wrote a treatise on the pear tree.

General Terry read numerous letters of regret from distinguished members of the profession, which are published in full below, and they were heartily applauded.

Dr. Cox Makes a Suggestion.

Dr. Edward G. Cox of Albany said he thought he knew Dr. Paine, as he was born and brought up under him, but he did not know all that Dr. Watson haid said about him. He requested that the remarks of Dr. Watson should be published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, for the benefit of the younger members of the school.

President Sheldon of the state society agreed with Dr. Cox that the remarks should be published.

A motion that it be recommended by the company that the remarks of General Watson concerning Dr. Paine should be published in the Transactions of the State Society was carried.

General Watson said the definition given by Dr. Porter was one which he approved. It is: "A homeopathic physician is one who to a general knowledge of medicine adds a special knowledge of homeopathic therapeutics."

Dr. Lewis of Buffalo.

Dr. F. Park Lewis of Buffalo, a prominent oculist and aurist, responded to the toast, "The composite doctor, or ideal qualities snatched from the best to make a perfect one." He said that Dr. Paine was doing his active work when he (the speaker) was in his swaddling clothes. He said he had been working with Dr. Paine for 20 years, but he had to come here to get a fuller view of his broad work.

Dr. Gorham of Albany.

Dr. George E. Gorham of Albany, inventor of the Gorham bed and also of a surgical table now largely used in the army, spoke on "Medical societies as a school of progress for the physician and surgeon." He said in part: In union there is strength and in our state and county societies we have an organization of considerable strength politically. Dr. Gorham spoke of the benefits derived from legislation. He paid a handsome compliment to Dr. Paine, to whom is due more than to anyone else the credit of organizing the medical societies of the state.

Dr, Stewart of New York.

Dr. George E. Stewart of New York, superintedent of the Metropolitan hospital, Blackwell's Island, responded to the toast: "Educated nurses as an aid to the physician, surgeon and public. A contrast with former times." He spoke of Dr. Paine as an advanced thinker and a thoro worker. He alluded to the nurse as the physician's helpmate. When we speak of a nurse it means more than it did a few years ago. Success for a nurse to-day means brain work. What a sigh of relief one gives as he sees the trained nurse step in to help him. Every nurse to-day is an educated woman when she leaves the training school. She is prepared for effectual work. What more eloquent testimonial could there be to the worth of the nurse than was given during the recent war? She is as near perfection as it is possible for the mind to conceive.

Dr. Candee of Syracuse.

Dr. J. W. Candee of Syracuse spoke on "Sect in Medicine." Among other things he said: To-night as much as ever in my life I feel glad that I was born and that I live in this age. I am proud to say I am a homeopath. I am deeply appreciative of the privileges I have professionally, and for which I am largely indebted to Dr. Paine. It is an attribute of human nature that men run in grooves, fall into ruts. Men need stimuli, competition. The profession needed more than stimuli, incentive and competition, it needed as apostle and it has had it. The practice of medicine could not have stood in the position it to-day occupies without the influence of homeopathy.

A Toast to Dr Guernsey.

The following toast offered by ex-Surgeon General William H. Watson, was drank standing: "To Egbert Guernsey of New York." The large hearted man, the able, non-sectarian physician, the cultured scholar, the Christian gentleman, tho unavoidably absent in person, he is fully with us in spirit.

Dr. Stewart spoke in highly complimentary terms of Dr. Guernsey, and the Metropolitan hospital.

Presented With a Loving Cup.

General Terry then presented Dr. H. M. Paine with a beautiful silver loving cup, purchased at W. S. Taylor's. The cup is elegantly engraved and bears on one side this inscription:

"Presented to Horace Marshfield Paine, A. M., M. D., March 11, 1899, on the 50th anniversary of his graduation in medicine, as a recognition of the esteem in which he is held by the profession and as an acknowledgment of a life work given in the interests of the homeopathic school of medicine."

The reverse side is inscribed as follows: Presented by Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Dr. M. O. Terry, Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Dr. F. Park Lewis, Dr. J. W. Sheldon, Dr. C. Gray Capron, Dr. J. W. Candee, Dr. W. H. Watson, Dr. J. M. Lee, Dr. F. F. Laird, Dr. A. B. Norton, Dr. Charles E. Jones, Dr. George E. Graham, Dr. C. T. Haines, Dr. A. R. Grant, Dr. G. E. Steward, Dr. A. S. Couch, Dr. Edward G. [illegible]."

General Terry in presenting the cup said: "Dr. Paine, the testimonial embraced in the silver loving cup presented to you by representative physicians thro'out the state but faintly gives expression to their love, admiration and gratitude to you for the self-sacrificing labor in the interest of the school which your life work records. The sentiments written on one side of the loving cup are endorsed by your friends here to-night and by others unable to be present, on the other side of it. I believe you will value the loving cup more for that list of names than the artistic piece of silver itself. I can only express my own sentiments, for I cherish beyond expression the friendship of the class of medical men here to-night. May you live many years to enjoy the honors so justly given you by the homeopathic profession."

Dr. H. M. Paine.

Dr. Paine, in accepting the gift, said: I will not say, as is customary, "Gentlemen," for that would be too cold. Instead I prefer to address you as friends, for who but friends would make me a central figure in an occasion like this. He related two or three humorous stories, and continuing said: I am impressed with the greatness of this testimonial. It comes from friends. I am so deeply impressed that I can not fittingly express my gratitude. This gift is so beautiful, rich and valuable in intrinsic work. Let these qualities typify the results we all, working together, have accomplished. I assure you it will ever be treasured as a reminder of your friendship.

Dr. Paine then responded to the toast, "The homeopathic school of medicine in New York fifty years ago; county organization the father of the state society." Among other things, he said: The 50th anniversary of graduation in medicine marks an epoch in one's life that is of special significance. Having entered on active practice at the middle of the present century I have had an opportunity of witnessing, and to some extent assisting in guiding, the movement in New York state that has advanced during the past 50 years, step by step, to the adoption of the present satisfactory standards of educational requirements. Dr. Paine spoke at some length of the medical profession of 50 years ago. Reference was made to the two principal causes that brought about a deplorable condition: First, too large a number of medical colleges; second, the union of the degree and the license to practice. After speaking of the state of affairs in the first three quarters of the century, he said: The report for seven years ending October, 1898, shows that since the organization of the boards in 1891, nearly 4,000 candidates have been examined, the number of these finally rejected being about 12 per cent.; this number, however, being increased to 30 per cent. by the addition of those who were unable to meet preparatory educational requirements. These results afford convincing evidence of the untrustworthiness of the diploma standard and present very gratifying evidences of the elevating, unifying and protective offices of the new system; and are alike beneficial to professional standing and to public welfare.

Other Remarks.

Dr. Graham spoke in an appropriate manner of the efforts of Dr. Terry in arranging such an enjoyable symposium in honor of Dr. Paine. At his suggestion the company drank to the health of General Terry.

The latter paid a handsome tribute to Drs. Paine and Watson and the company drank a toast to the two men who have done so much for the homeopathic school.

Dr. Paine again spoke briefly.

Dr. Terry spoke at some length of the great work which Dr. Paine had done for the advancement of the homeopathic school in this state.

Dr. Sheldon also spoke along the same line.

All of the speakers of the evening were warmly applauded.

Dr. Paine's father, it is said, founded Hope chapel in this city at an expense of $2,000.

Letters of Regret.

The following letters of regret were read at the banquet:

180 Central Park South,
New York City, March 9.

My Dear General Terry—I deem it exceedingly unfortunate that I shall be unable to meet with you Friday evening, to greet our old friend in person, as well as in spirit, in the rounding out of 50 years of professional work, much of which has contributed so largely to the breaking of the fetters of bigotry and intolerance, in the emancipation of thought and directing it along those scientific lines which in the unfolding of the laws of nature and revealing their harmonies, have struck the keynote of that philosophy which has placed our profession in touch with that spirit of progress shown in every department of life, which is leading the world upward to a higher and still higher plane, looking to the final regeneration of our race. All honor to the man who have fought for freedom, universal freedom, freedom to the individual mind, reasoning out its own conclusions from experience and well established facts, and answerable to a conscience, which to him was the voice of God. The blows struck in this state during the past half century for freedom of thought, freedom of action and concentrative energies along those lines, have resounded throout the world, and are now felt everywhere in the emancipation of our profession from the thralldom of dogmatism, from the tyranny of sect, which under the close logic of scientific thought, based upon demonstrable facts is broadening and expending its domain and opening at each step a clear insight into the laws of nature, and a stronger mastery over its forces. Those familiar with that great contest in which, thro organized societies and the ever growing approval of public opinion the appeal to Caesar, thro the legislature, met with such signal triumph, notwithstanding the most bitter and relentless opposition, recognize in those initial steps the untiring energy of your guest, who never for an hour faltered in his work. One at least at this table will remember the lonely rides from an adjoining town, after the days' work of country practice was over, and the consultations in his office in this city, until the small hours in the morning. The energy and enthusiasm of the one, gifted with great qualities of aggressive leadership, and the scholarly training, the clear cut, incisive thought of the other, blending diplomacy with tact, combined in carrying on successfully a work whose far reaching influence no man can estimate. To these two men in their wise leadership against the dogmatism and the tyranny of a purely

sectarian school, the profession owes a debt of gratitude which nothing can repay. An iron rule was broken, and the door thrown wide open to free thought and the light of reason and of knowledge. The broader philosophy of Hahnemann in the study and adaptation of nature's laws to the needs of the body, in which materialism was made to bend to the living forces of nature, opened wide a broad avenue for the development of the physicians of the future, on lines which are now molding the medical thought of the world. In every department of knowledge, as the more delicate but all powerful and living forces of nature are evolved more and more clearly from a materialistic age, we are brought in more direct touch with the vibrations of the heart of nature, which thrills the universe with its pulsations of life and creative energy. The days of combatism are passing away and the sun of a brighter era is fast rising above the morning horizon and gladdening the world with its golden rays. The memory will bring consolation to you, Dr. Paine, my old and life long friend, as the golden haze of the evening of your life gathers around you. That the half century of your active life has left its impri t for good upon the age, and contributed its share to the brighter, fuller life now throbbing thro the world, must be satisfactory in the extreme. With the warmest sentiments of fraternal feeling to the many friends who meet to honor one who has so honored his profession, very sincerely yours,

Egbert Guernsey.

From Dr. A. S. Couch of Fredonia, formerly professor of pathology and therapeutics in the Chicago Homeopathic medical college:

Fredonia, March 7, 1899.

Dear Dr. Terry—Yours of the 4th inst. reached me yesterday. It found me still laboring under effects of la grippe, to the extent of abolishing hope of any personal participation in the symposium to Dr. Paine, at the Fort Schuyler club, on Friday evening, except for my share in pecuniary obligation incurred. I had withheld reply to your earlier letter on the subject, hoping that at the last moment it might be made a favorable one. The opportunity to meet so many good men and true in honor of one so loyal and brave, holds a dual pleasure rare in human experience. I felt that I could not be deprived of it; that after so many years of close association in battle I must be permitted to review the fields of conquest and to interchange reminiscences with the "Old Guard." Unfortunately I have been granted no alternative, and hence I charge you with my benediction to each honored guest of the occasion, and more especially to him on whose behalf they shall have assembled. Faithfully yours,

Asa Stone Couch.

From Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Superintendent of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane:

The Savoy,
Washington, D. C., March 7.

My Dear Dr. Terry—I am here in the capital city of our country, taking a little much needed rest. My friends say they won't let me go home this week, hence it will be impossible to attend the Paine symposium on March 10. But I wish to give a brief but earnest expression to my sentiments in behalf of our glorious friend, Dr. Horace M. Paine. For more than a quarter of a century I have seen the good doctor in various situations, as trustee of the Middletown homeopathic state asylum; as member of the state homeopathic medical society; as an officer therein; and, best of all, as an advocate and pleader of the bening cause of homeopathy. While we have not always cherished the same shade of belief upon every subject that he did, we could never refrain from admiring his intense earnestness, profound convictions of right, his lofty fidelity of purpose, and his quenchless enthusiasm for the cause which he had espoused. Dr. Paine was always unselfish in the prosecution of his work in behalf of homeopathy. He gave willingly, and ungrudgingly his time and his talents to the task of disseminating the new gospel of medical truth. He was fearless, intrepid, active, replete with intelligence, brave and daring to the last degree. He was greatly admired by his many friends, and feared, hated and dreaded by his numerous enemies. When the fight was on, he was always in the lead, and where he could give and take the hardest kind of blows. I think it may always and truthfully be said of Dr. Paine, that he was, thro'out his entire career of actual work, the white plumed Navarre of homeopathy in these United States, When the battle was fought and the victory was won, then our friend became as gentle in diplomacy and doctrine as the promulgator of the golden rule. It seems to me most fitting that the friends of Dr. Paine should unite in bestowing upon him praises and testimonials of warm and fraternal regard while he is yet with us in the flesh. I herewith present my most affectionate expression of admiration and esteem, and to it is attached the hope that Dr. Paine's days may be long in the land, and that they may be replete with health and comfort, and peace and prosperity. With kindly greeting to all the brethren, I am ever faithfully yours,

Selden H. Talcott.

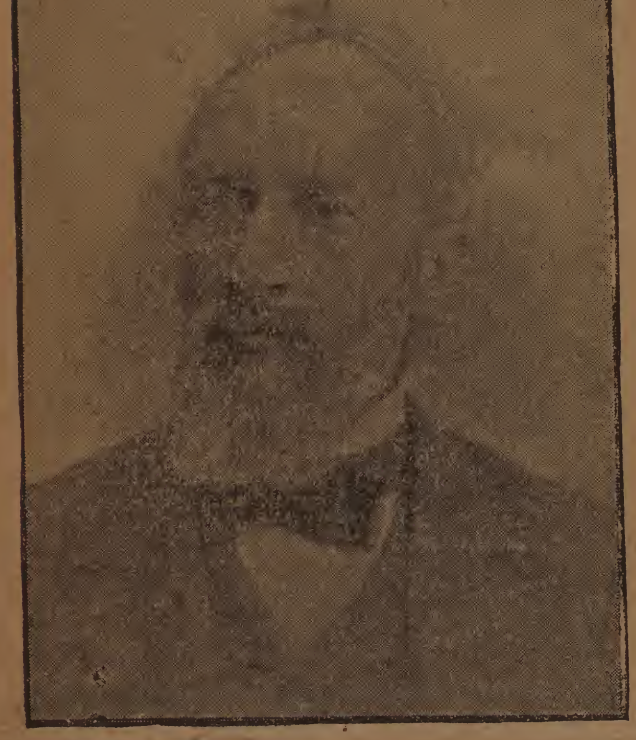
From Dr. T. Y. Kinne, ex-president of the American Institute of homeopathy:

Paterson, N. J., March 7, 1899.

Your kind invitation is just at hand. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to meet you on so interesting occasion and paying due tribute to the worth and work of our dear old veteran, Dr. Paine. But distance from the place of meeting, business engagements which press upon me daily and almost hourly, will prevent so desirable a consummation of my wishes. Will you please give my regards to those present, and assure the guest of honor of my best wishes for long life, health and prosperity. I am, yours fraternally,

Theo. Y. Kinne.

UTICA MORNING HE
RALD, SATURDAY,
MARCH 11, 1899.



DR. HORACE MARSHFIELD PAINE.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

9-a

J. M. LEE, M. D., *President*, 89 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester.

JOHN L. MOFFATT, M. D., *Secretary*, 17 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

DR. GEO. E. GORHAM, *Chairman*, 160 Hamilton Street, Albany.
DR. H. M. PAINE, *Secretary*, 105 State Street, Albany.
DR. A. S. COUCH, Fredonia, Chautauqua County.
DR. E. H. PORTER, 181 West 73d Street, New York City.
DR. W. B. GIFFORD, Attica, Wyoming County.

DR. M. O. TERRY, 196 Genesee Street, Utica.
DR. H. M. DAYFOOT, 41 Sophia
DR. JAY W. SHELDON, 402 Wai
DR. W. M. L. FISKE, 484 Bedfo
DR. F. PARK LEWIS, 188 Frank

DR. H. M. PAINE,
67 N. FORSYTH ST. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

~~ALBANY, N. Y.~~, Decem 9, 1900

Dr T. L. Bradford

Dear Sir, I need a few copies of the Transactions of the Amer. Institute, in order to enable me to compile a short biographical sketch of a few homœopathic physicians who were the founders of the New York State Hom. Med. Society, having been present at its first meeting in 1850.

The volumes needed are those of 1864, 1870, and 1873; also, the Transactions of the New York State Hom. Med. Society for 1871.

If you can send me these books, either from your own library or from the college library, you will do me a favor, one which I will greatly appreciate. Send by express, at my expense. I will return the books in a few days.

As the time in which I am to complete my report is nearly expired, I am hoping you will send the books as quickly as possible after the receipt of this letter, which, I presume, will reach you Tuesday forenoon. Pack them and send them that day if you can, without too much inconvenience. Yours H. M. Paine

J. M. Lee, Rochester,
~~W. M. L. FISKE~~, M. D., *President*, ~~48 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.~~

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DR. J. MONTFORT SCHLEY, 1 East 42d Street, New York City.
Dr. W. B. Gifford, Attica,
DR. F. PARK LEWIS, 188 Franklin Street, Buffalo.
DR. M. O. TERRY, 196 Genesee Street, Utica.
~~DR. J. M. LEE, 89 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester.~~
H. M. Dayford, Rochester
DR. JAY W. SHELDON, 402 Warren Street, Syracuse.
~~DR. NATHANIEL ROBINSON, 195 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.~~
Dr. W. M. L. Fiske, Brooklyn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 11 1893

AUG 11 1893

Dr H. M. Smith

Dear Sir. Your letter of the 3d inst. is at hand.

If Dr Kellogg should prepare a biographical sketch of Dr Paine, embodying a description of his personal characteristics, I will be very glad to obtain a copy.

In your letter of June 29th. you state that my copy was sent by Mrs Paine to Rev Henry Morse, for use in an obituary notice to be published in a Church periodical.

If such a notice has been prepared, can you give me the date and name of the journal?

Yours

H. M. Paine

Mrs Paine H. M. Paine

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DR. F. PARK LEWIS, 188 Franklin Street, Buffalo.

Atlanta, Ga.

~~ALBANY, N. Y.~~, Nov 21, 1901 ~~189~~

Dr T. L. Bradford

Dear Sir. I have been weeding out my son's library, have taken out many old books in order to give place to new ones.

Quite a number of old-school books I gave to the new public library here, the homoeopathic however, I saved out for your college library.

I packed one box of them this afternoon. I will send it by freight line tomorrow. Very probably I will be able to fill another box for you, in the course of a few days.

Will send the box to the Hahnemann Med. College, Broad street, tomorrow.

Yours

H. M. Paine

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

A. R. WRIGHT, M. D., *President*, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. M. PAINE, *Secretary*, Atlanta, Ga.

Novem 28, 1901 189

Dr T. L. Bradford

Dear Sir. I forwarded one box of books on the 23d, as the inclosed receipt shows. We have so little room for storing the boxes after being packed, that I thought it best to forward that one without waiting for others that are to follow.

The other boxes will be filled mostly with medical journals. I presume these will weigh, when packed five or six hundred, hounds.

Your willingness to gather in all sorts and kinds ~~are~~ is so well marked, that I am sometimes afraid I am in danger of over-doing the work, by sending material that you will only throw away.

If this is the case, I trust you will put a check on my work, by notifying me to that effect.

I can easily tie the pamphlets in bundles, and take them to the library here, with no trouble or expense to anyone; I have thought however, that your library would be a more appropriate place for the homœopathic publications.

Yours H. M. Paine

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for 1893

Atlanta Ga

~~ALBANY, N. Y.,~~ Dec 19 1901 ~~189~~

Dr Bradford

Dear Sir, I am glad to state, in response to yours of the 16th, that the work of assorting the books and pamphlets is going on at a moderate gait. I have enough material put aside to fill two or three boxes. These I will pack in the course of this week, and will send them to the freight office. The pamphlets selected out, and ready to pack, constitute, I should think, about one-half the whole mass of material. The remainder will follow before long, probably before New Years.

Yours

H. M. Paine

DR. H. M. PAINE,
67 NORTH FORSYTH STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

Nov 26, 1902.

Dr J. L. Bradford

Dear Sir. I am surprised to learn, by your letter of the 20th inst., that the freight on the boxes was so great.

Either the weight of the boxes was greater than I supposed, or the rate, since the consolidation of southern railroads, has been doubled; probably the latter.

I am quite willing to refund a part of the outlay, in order to share with the college the actual expense; accordingly I send herewith an express money order for ten dollars.

This will bring the cost of transportation down to near one dollar per hundred pounds, about what I supposed it would be.

I might have placed the copies in the medical department of the new Carnegie Library in this city, without any

expense whatever, a recent appeal for medical books and pamphlets having just been issued.

Instead however, in order to help satisfy your well-known craving for such material, I made special effort to send them all to you.

Very probably many of the pamphlets and journals have little value; some of them however, may be found useful for supplying missing numbers to broken sets already in the library. Then, too, you may find some of them useful for purposes of exchange.

The few copies that I may have in future, I will send to the library here. I find other physicians are disposing of their out of date books and journals in that way.

Hope to see you in Boston next June.

Yours

H. M. Paine

DR. H. M. PAINE'S JUBILEE

COMPLETION OF FIFTY YEARS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE IN ALBANY.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Action Taken by the County Homoeopathic Medical Society—Elevation of the Standards of Medical Learning—Results of Seven Years' Trial of State Medical Licensure—Early Reminiscences.

At a meeting of the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society, held April 18, the president, Dr. Bates, called attention to the fact that the oldest living member of the society had recently completed a half century of medical practice.

In connection therewith he spoke in complimentary terms of the deep personal interest the doctor had taken in the society; the years of effort he had put forth for making it a means for increasing professional fellowship, and a medium for securing interchange of clinical experience.

For these reasons he deemed it fitting that a suitable testimonial should be presented to one whose efforts had, for many years, been closely identified with the work and usefulness of this society, and interests and progress of the homoeopathic school.

Dr. C. E. Jones felt it an honor and an obligation to speak a few words expressive of the intense zeal, indefatigable labor and unflagging industry which characterized the work that Dr. Paine had successfully conducted during the years of his chairmanship of the committee on medical legislation.

It was largely through his timely counsels and persistent efforts that the present high standards of medical learning in this State had been attained; and it was almost wholly through his personal influence and acknowledged executive ability that in the administrative functions of the present medical law, the three recognized schools of medicine are clothed with equal powers, privileges and responsibilities, and are charged with the same duties, and possess in common, the same civil rights and immunities—a work which may properly be regarded as his crowning triumph.

The field of his usefulness, by no means confined to the narrow limits of this society, was made conspicuously prominent in the organization and development of the State Homoeopathic Medical Society, and in shaping the policy and increasing the effectiveness of the national association,—the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

No one's loyalty to principle could be more steadfast; no one's hopes for the success of plans for advancing professional and public welfare could be more sincere, and no greater honor can come to a man than to receive, in his golden years, the homage of those who were his contemporaries in the struggles in which he was a participant.

The following resolutions, presented by Drs. Jones and Gorham, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Dr. H. M. Paine, who for thirty-five years has been an active member of this society, has recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation in medicine; and

Whereas, His efforts in behalf of the establishment of higher standards of medical education, have reflected credit, not only to the membership of this society, but credit and honor to the medical profession of this State; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to Dr. Paine our hearty congratulations on his having closed, in health and vigor, his fiftieth year of an arduous and honorable professional life.

Resolved, That Dr. Paine, by his tireless energy, wisdom and forethought; and by his years of self-sacrificing labor in the interests of medical legislation for the establishment of State medical licensure, and for higher standards of medical learning, has won for himself hearty esteem, and has acquired an honorable position in the profession which we gladly recognize and acknowledge by these resolutions.

Dr. Gorham described Dr. Paine's qualities as a leader, organizer and executive manager of affairs; expressed high admiration, which had increased with years of personal acquaintance, for his integrity, sincerity of purpose and faithful adherence to principle, and held that these characteristics were worthy of emulation by all the younger members of the profession.

He regretted that the recent banquet given to Dr. Paine in Utica, and the loving cup presented to him in recognition of his valued services to the profession, were not done by this society.

Although the symposium celebrating his fiftieth anniversary was held in Utica, Dr. Paine's genial good nature, his interest in and sympathy for the

younger members of the profession, are best known to us who for years have had the pleasure of living near him.

I am sure that I express the sentiments entertained by the entire membership of this society, in extending to him our heartiest congratulations on having completed a well-rounded term of professional work, in the full enjoyment of the confidence, love and esteem of the community in which he has long been a useful and respected member.

Dr. Paine's Response.

In responding to these complimentary remarks, Dr. Paine stated that such pleasant testimonials of appreciation cast a radiance along one's pathway; show that the incentives to life's activities have been well-founded, and furnish convincing proof of having been instrumental in accomplishing a work for the betterment of mankind.

He said, regarding his work in connection with medical legislation, that he had been mainly controlled by two purposes, viz.: First, under a sense of loyalty to homoeopathic principles, he had, during the earlier years of the half century just completed, endeavored to secure for homoeopathic physicians a legal status equal to that of old-school practitioners; and, second, during the later years, he had labored for the betterment of the whole profession, and thereby the promotion of public welfare, by elevating and unifying the standards of medical learning through the instrumentality of State control of medical licensure,

The eight or nine physicians who had practiced the homoeopathic system in Albany prior to the spring of 1849 were converts from the old school. To myself, therefore, belongs the distinguished honor of having been the first young physician who began practice immediately after graduation in medicine.

Early Reminiscences.

Well do I remember the struggles and trials of the pioneers of the homoeopathic school in this city and vicinity.

In those early days the opposition to homoeopathy, on the part of old-school physicians, was intense. Even an expression of a willingness to enter on an impartial investigation of homoeopathic principles, by any old-school-physician, however high his standing, immediately subjected the offender to severest censure, withdrawal of fellowship, expulsion from medical associations, in fact, complete professional ostracism.

Having shared, in common with my homoeopathic associates of that early period, in this exclusion from professional fellowship, and realizing that the representatives of the homoeopathic school were prevented, by lack of legal recognition, from making a proper defense in their own behalf, I resolved to become an active participant in the movement, inaugurated in 1856, for securing the organization of homoeopathic medical societies, thereby giving to homoeopathic physicians the same rights, privileges and immunities as were and had been extended, for forty or more years, to old-school practitioners; and also for securing a legal recognition of the homoeopathic as a distinct school and system of practice.

Elevation of Medical Standards.

Eleven years later, the work of securing for the representatives of the homoeopathic school a legal status equal in every respect to that of the old-school, having been completed, in association with other homoeopathic physicians, I became an active participant in the movement for elevating and unifying the standards of medical learning, which, beginning in 1867, has advanced step by step, to the adoption of the present satisfactorily high standard of educational requirements.

Looking back fifty, forty, and even thirty years, it is easy to recall the fact that then, as now, in many places, the low estate of the medical profession was bemoaned; the same sources of illiteracy flourished; there were larger numbers of medical colleges than public necessities required; and then, as now, the same impracticable and ineffective measures were suggested for obtaining the desired relief.

Then, the preparatory educational requirements for entrance on the study of medicine were merely nominal in form; careful or thorough preparation was considered a matter of minor importance; in fact, as stated by an acknowledged authority, an educational standard "so low had been reached that matters in that respect could not be worse."

The two principal causes that brought about this deplorable condition were found to be (1st), too large a number of medical colleges; and (2nd), the *union of the degree and the license to practice.*

On dividing the century into quarterly periods, it is noticeable, that at the end of the first quarter, in the year 1826, the two principal sources of degradation just described were pointed out, the president of the New York State Medical Society having, at that early day, declared, in addressing the society, that there were a greater number of medical colleges than public necessities required, and suggested, as a remedy, "the enactment of a law which shall *separate the license from the degree.*"

Nearing the end of the second quarter in 1847, a resolution was adopted at the meeting of the American Medical Association, declaring that "the *union* of the business of teaching and licensing

is *wrong in principle, and is liable to great abuse in practice.*"

Near the close of the third quarter, in 1872, State medical licensure was established in part; and later, near the end of the last quarter, in 1890 and 1896, the present law was enacted by which the conservative and elevating principles of State medical licensure were permanently established in the State of New York, these principles being embodied in the following propositions:

First. The entire separation of the degree from the license, involving a transfer of the authority to practice from the degree to the license.

Second. The withdrawal from medical college faculties of the right to establish and regulate the standards of medical learning, and the transfer of the right to regulate and control such standards to representatives of incorporated medical societies, and conducted under State authority and supervision.

Third. As a prerequisite to an entrance on the study of medicine, the completion of a four years' high school course or an entrance examination to a college of arts.

Fourth. The lengthening of the term of study to four years of nine months each, including attendance on four annual courses of medical lectures of six months each.

What State Medical Licensure Has Accomplished.

State control of medical licensure, as administered in the State of New York, furnishes very convincing proof of the *real necessity* for applying the tests of scholarship that are thereby instituted and made practically effective.

The report of the Board of Regents for seven years, ending October, 1898, shows that since the organization of the boards in 1891, nearly 4,000 candidates have been examined, the number of these finally rejected being about *twelve* per cent; this number, however, being increased to *thirty* per cent by the addition of those who were unable to meet preparatory educational requirements.

That is to say, were it not for the elevating and protective features of State control, more than 1,200 diplomatized physicians, who had been declared competent under the diploma system, when subjected to tests of scholarship, established by the profession at large, have been found incompetent to enter on practice with credit to the profession or safety to the public; and on that account, and that *only*, have been prevented from entering on legal practice in the State of New York.

These results afford convincing evidence of the *untrustworthiness of the diploma standard*, and present very gratifying evidence of the elevating, unifying and protective offices of the new system; and are alike beneficial to professional standing and to public welfare.

How the Reformatory Work was Accomplished.

The committee on medical legislation of the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society, nine in number, worked harmoniously, unitedly, persistently. We gave the rallying slogan, and the whole homoeopathic profession followed, almost to a man.

We studied the conditions, formed conclusions as differing exigencies required, and issued, from time to time, our circulars, appeals and arguments.

It was an educational campaign. The knowledge that we obtained and the conclusions that we arrived at, were promptly given to every member of the profession, more than twelve hundred in number, in the entire State.

During that memorable contest of eight years' duration, forty-four different circulars were issued, amounting in the aggregate to more than seventy thousand copies at a cost of more than three thousand dollars.

During each succeeding session of the Legislature, the contest was mainly waged on the merits of two bills; that of the old school, providing for a *single*, mixed examining board, and that of the homoeopathic school providing *three* separate boards, so constituted as to secure exact uniformity as to standards of acquirement.

And when, in 1890, the final test came, the three-board bill was approved almost unanimously, only ten negative and one hundred and fifty affirmative votes being recorded.

Memory recalls the hardships endured; the obstacles overcome; as well also, as the singleness of purpose that afforded an inextinguishable inspiration and the persistent and well-directed efforts for attaining the end that was ever held steadily in view.

I know that I had at least a speaking acquaintance with that eventful struggle, my connection therewith, living as I did at the State capital, being, on that account, incidental rather than because of merit; yet, what would my feeble efforts have amounted to, had it not been for the wise and timely counsels; the cordial and masterful cooperation; the cheerful encouragement extended to me in largest measure, by my associates on the committee on medical legislation?

To them, more than to any effort on my part, belongs the credit for having been largely instrumental in establishing a medical reform, the benefits of which will be appreciated and actively supported in proportion as its good qualities are widely known and faithfully administered.

(Albany Argus, Albany, N. Y., April 23, 1899.)

Dr. Paine responded substantially as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Friends: I will not say "Gentlemen," as is customary. That would seem cold and commonplace. Instead, I prefer to address you as *Friends*; for who, other than friends, could or would have made me a central figure on such an occasion as this?

I had no idea that such an elaborate demonstration in my behalf was proposed.

Dr. Terry informed me a week or more ago that I would be expected, in a ten-minute speech, to describe the process by which State control of medical licensure was evolved, and he subsequently notified me of having purchased a *wooden pail* for a loving cup.

Even that broad hint, owing doubtless to my own dullness of perception, failed to give me an inkling of his plans and purposes.

In the light, however, of present events I can now see that my perceptive faculties must have been extremely dense; in fact, *wooden*, to have resisted impressions as plain as day to any one else.

And I would not have been prepared to present even a feeble acknowledgment for this splendid testimonial, had not a friend, just before I left Albany this afternoon, offered his congratulations on account of the silver loving cup that I was about to receive. This was the first intimation that I had of these extraordinary proceedings.

My ideal would have been a quiet, pleasant time, the telling a few stories and reviving past reminiscences by a party of old-time friends under the inspiration of a few glasses of ginger ale, crackers and cheese.

My friends, I am deeply impressed with the greatness of this elegant souvenir of your fraternal guard.

It comes from loving, sincere friends. None others would have given expression to their sentiments in so marked a manner, and in a form so beautifully touching.

In fact, I am so deeply impressed that I cannot adequately express, in fitting words, my appreciation of this substantial recognition of the importance and character of the elevating and reformatory work, in the promotion of which I have been an active participant.

While conscious of the fact that the half-century of professional work now so auspiciously completed, has been conducted under a constant sense of an obligation to endeavor to stimulate thought in the right direction, alieviate human suffering, and promote progress that would prove enduring and helpful to mankind, it is a source of supreme satisfaction to know that these motives and this life-work are appreciated and touchingly recognized.

This magnificent gift is so beautiful in design, so rich in quality, so real in intrinsic worth, that it surely need not be made to represent my part of the great reformatory work; but rather let these sterling qualities *typify* the splendid achievements that *together* we succeeded in accomplishing.

My friends, I am grateful to you for this generous expression of your confidence and good-will, and I can assure you that it will be held in loving remembrance of a fellowship unbroken, and marred by no discordant incident.

He said, regarding his life-work, that he had been controlled by *two* principal purposes, viz, (1st) Under a sense of loyalty to homœopathic principles, he had, during the earlier years of the half-century just completed, endeavored to secure for homœopathic physicians a legal status equal to that of old-school practitioners; and (2d), during the later years he had labored for the betterment of the whole profession, and thereby, the promotion of public welfare, by elevating and unifying the standards of medical learning through the instrumentality of State control of medical licensure.

He believed that the conservative and protective principles of State medical licensure would prove increasingly salutary, and would be plainly recognized and heartily approved by the whole profession.

And in order that this system may be faithfully administered, preserved in its integrity, and made permanent, he hoped that, for this special purpose, State associations, consisting exclusive of licentiates in medicine, would be formed in the several States throughout the country.

PAINE, HORACE MARSHFIELD

HORACE MARSHFIELD PAINE.

It is with deep sorrow that we have to chronicle the death of another of the stalwart Homœopathists of the Empire State. Dr. Horace M. Paine, late of Albany, New York, died at the residence of his son, Dr. Clarence M. Paine, in Atlanta, on December 5th, at the age of seventy-six. We little thought scarcely a month ago, when we shook his hand and bade him good-bye at the meeting of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association at Louisville, Ky., that it was our last farewell. He had just been to St. Louis to attend the National Federation of Examining Boards.

The history of Dr. Paine's life is the history of organized Homœopathy in New York State. He graduated in medicine in 1849, and settled soon after in Albany, where he practiced continuously until 1895, nearly half a century. From the first he was interested in organization; he was one of the founders of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1850. For twenty-one years he was a member of the New York State Board of Homœopathic Medical Examiners. He was a member of thirty medical societies, and secretary of nine of them. His contributions to medical literature extend over a period of forty years. His life-long work was devoted to the elevation of the standards of medical education and the establishment of State boards of medical licensure, and the good work done in this field has not been equalled by any physician of our school. He was never absent from a medical meeting; his work on committees was marked by that faithfulness and punctuality which made him the valued member that he was. We have known him to travel five hundred miles to attend a committee meeting that another living five miles away would have thought not worth the time or expense to attend. His work for Homœopathy was one of love and devotion, and he always did it well.

In 1899 a dinner was given him by the leading homœopathic physicians of Utica on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation in medicine, and a loving cup was presented him as an appreciation of the invaluable services he had rendered the homœopathic profession of the State.

He is survived by his wife, three sons, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, of West Newton, Mass.; Dr. Howard S. Paine, of Glens Falls, and Dr. Clarence M. Paine, of Atlanta, Ga.; one daughter, Miss Emily F. Paine, and one brother, John A. Paine, M. A., Ph. D., who has for many years held the position of curator in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Helmuth, Allen, Talcott, Deschere, Guernsey and Paine—the loss to Homœopathy in New York has been incalculable; each with a special field of work, each pre-eminent in that field, each beloved and each mourned. When we think of the devotion of Dr. Paine, his zeal, practical sagacity and acknowledged skill in originating, and his rare tact in formulating and executing the expressed purposes and objects of the various societies which he founded and developed, we stand amazed at his untiring industry and exclaim—

"When comes such another."

Med Cent 'y Jan 1904

HORACE MARSHFIELD PAINE, M.D., A.M.

The genial presence of Dr. Horace Marshfield Paine will hereafter be a recollection in our State and National medical societies, for he has finished his work and has been called to the vast assemblage beyond our earthly comprehension. As we retrospect and think of the many men who have done the school such marked honor, we cannot but feel a pride in the

association with such self-sacrificing, persevering and truly brilliant members of the medical profession of the homœopathic school. History should be impartial and truthful in the summing up of a character. It is the belief of the writer that men of energy are selected in the various stages of the world's development for the performance of special work. I am not disposed to entertain the thought that the selection is of human origin. Dr. Paine has used his peculiar talents most successfully in accomplishing ends of the greatest advantage to the homœopathic school in the State of New York and the country at large. No State in the republic will fail to receive the benefits which his pen and personal work has done for it in elevating its standard, and at the same time to secure a dignified place with medical men, regardless of school, in places of trust and on boards of examination for tests of qualification for practice. We recall that Dr. Paine and Dr. Watson organized all of the county societies in the State of New York, and that the State society was the consummation of their energy. He was the last of the charter members of that society. It was such men as Paine, Guernsey, Watson, Talcott, Couch and Helmuth that made it possible to secure a State Hospital for the Insane more than twenty-five years ago, and with the prestige of superior success others have followed. Dr. Paine was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Middletown State Hospital, and was secretary and treasurer of the Gowanda State Hospital for a considerable time, an institution he worked heroically, with others, to secure for that unfortunate class—the insane. Dr. Paine labored with all his known enthusiasm for years, failing in one place and succeeding in another, until the difficult task was accomplished of securing three State Boards, one for each school, the standard of each of which is the same, as regulated by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. This, in our opinion, is the most valuable work he performed in conjunction with his able *confrères*, for it made the standard of qualification for the homœopathic equal to the old school, as recognized by the State, and removed any slur, often freely offered, of defective education in that profession. To-day, as a result of that law, any physician coming into the State of New York for the purpose of entering upon the practice of medicine must secure credentials from the Board of Regents, and such are only given upon a test of qualification

in accordance with the standard as fixed by the same. This law has done more than that: Mutual respect between the schools has followed, and already the American Medical Association has opened the doors of admission without pledges, or humiliating exactions, to physicians irrespective of school, but of undoubted education and good standing.

He was born at Paris, Oneida County, New York, November 19, 1827, and was of English descent. His father was Dr. John Alsop Paine, with whom he took his preparatory course, entered the University of the City of New York and graduated in 1849. He practiced in Albany about thirty years, and in the beginning of his career in Clinton, N. Y. It was during his residence in the latter place that he worked during the day and drove to Utica, spending the night with ex-Surgeon-General Watson, the two extending lines, like the spider's web, over the State of New York, until a complete organization was effected. This was done for days and months. The following morning after this work each day found him always at his duties in Clinton. We should not forget the self-sacrificing, patriotic work of such men, but should ever hold them up as examples worthy of imitation—and more—as stars directing us to lines of individual duty for similar purposes of leaving an advanced condition of the school.

Dr. Paine received appreciative honors for his loyal work. He was an honorary member of upwards of thirty societies; was an ex-President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York; and on Friday evening, March 19, 1899, at the Fort Schuyler Club in Utica, was given a dinner and loving cup by a number of the most prominent medical men of the State, in honor of his 50th anniversary in the practice of medicine. He received the degree of A.M. from Hamilton College as a recognition of his standing and meteorological investigations.

John A. Paine, M.A., Ph.D., the Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of the City of New York, one of the most distinguished interpreters of Egyptian hieroglyphics, is his only remaining brother. He has left to the credit of his existence, and as an honor to himself and to the medical profession, three sons, graduates of Hamilton College and prominent members of the homœopathic school.

Hahnemann Mo Feb 1904

M. O. Terry, M.D.

N E Med Gaz OBITUARY. Jan 1904

Dr. Horace M. Paine, father of Dr. N. Emmons Paine of West Newton, died December 5, at Atlanta, Ga., of pleuro-pneumonia, after an illness of but one week.

He was born at Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., November 19, 1827, and was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, class of '49. For thirty years he practiced medicine in Albany, and was the first homœopathic practitioner there. He was the last surviving charter member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Paine was twice appointed by the Board of Regents as a member of the State Homœopathic Examiners, on which he served for twenty-one years.

He was prominently identified with the founding of some of the first homœopathic hospitals of New York state; was a member of the first board of trustees of the Albany City Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary and a member of its medical staff; an incorporator of the Middletown State Hospital, and was largely instrumental in securing the bill by which the Gowanda State Hospital for the Insane was established, which institution he served as member and secretary of its first board of managers.

He leaves a wife and four children.

HORACE M. PAINE.

A meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy without Horace M. Paine will be like the play of Hamlet without Hamlet himself. Dr. Paine was a member of the Institute for fifty-three years and he missed very few of its sessions.

He was a man of exceptionally strong character and the highest ideals. While he was interested in all departments of the work of our great organization, he was particularly devoted to the class of work which came before the Committee on Medical Legislation. Concerning many matters he had positive ideas and he was not the man to hesitate in acting when he thought action was necessary. With a persistency seldom equaled, and an unlimited tact and diplomacy he pushed to completion, more often successful than not, any effort which engaged his attention.

* * *

The worth of such men to an organization can hardly be com-

puted. Too often it is true that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business"—the inevitable consequence being that much necessary work fails for want of the work of *one* man—or *one* woman. But with such a man as Paine in charge of a project, that project was sure to have the fullest attention.

Dr. Paine was a sincere man. There was about him nothing that savored of cant or hypocrisy. What he said he meant, and what was in his mind he said. He was very genial, always ready for a chat—and at the same time always endeavoring to make a convert of him whose views were opposite to his own. He was an executive man, a man who could direct and accomplish. The history of the first forty years of his professional life is a history of the rise, development and progress of Homeopathy in the State of New York.

He was the last of the charter members of the New York Homeopathic Medical Society. He was its secretary during its first ten years of existence. He was a member of many societies, was a worker in many institutions, and a book might be written of his work as a physician—but his name will always be associated by his fellow-members of the Institute with the stupendous work he did in connection with two things—first, the compelling of official recognition by the State of New York of Homeopathy and the subsequent establishment of State institutions in which Homeopathic treatment should be used; second, in the matter of the establishment of State Boards of Medical Registration. In both these causes he was indefatigable, never tiring, never satisfied until he had accomplished his end.

The American Institute owes much to Horace M. Paine, as it does

to Talbot & Dake.
Med Surg Rep. Jan 1904

1868—Horace M. Paine, M. D., died December 5, 1903, aged 76 years. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1850, and served it later as Secretary and President. He served for twenty-one years as one of the State homœopathic examiners, an incorporator of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, and was largely instrumental in securing the legislation establishing the Gowanda State Hospital. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Hahnemann Association, member of several local medical societies, honorary member of many homœopathic societies here and abroad, honorary member of our State Society. Lately resided in Atlanta, Ga. Penna Hom Med Soc 1904

Dr. H. D. Paine,
67 North Forsyth St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Feb 11, 1901.

Dr J. L. Bradford

Dear Sir. Replying to your letter of the 8th, just received, I can state, that I intended to order reprints of the historical article with a view of making use of ~~it~~ part II as a campaign argument in behalf of State control. I was prevented from doing so however, by the outrageously high charges made by the publisher. I found that I could have the same number printed here for the price charged by the Rochester publisher, showing that he hoped to get pay for type-setting twice over.

I presume you will have to purchase a couple of copies of the whole volume, which, doubtless you can do by applying to Dr D. G. Wilcox, 597 Elmwood ave, Buffalo, N. Y.

Possibly I may get the whole article published in pamphlet form at some future time. Just now I can hardly spare the money.

Yours

H. M. Paine.

NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

ARTICLE II, OF THE BY-LAWS.

"The object of the Association shall be that of providing an opportunity for mutual conference and the diffusion of information relating to all matters pertaining to medical legislation in each of the States and Territories of this country."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DR. ALEXANDER DONALD, *President*, 78 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minnesota
DR. H. M. PAINE, *Secretary*, 105 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
DR. H. R. STOUT, *Chairman*, Jacksonville, Florida
DR. ISAAC COOPER, Trenton, New Jerse
DR. J. C. DAILEY, Fort Smith, Arkansas
DR. M. O. TERRY, 196 Genesee Street, U
DR. C. B. ADAMS, New Haven, Connecti

DR. H. M. PAINE.
ATLANTA,
67 N. FORSYTH ST. GEORGIA.

ALBANY, ~~N. Y.~~, Aug 6th, ~~189~~ 05

Dr J. L. Bradford

Dear Sir. You will, of course, remember that I had, last summer, a "clearing out" experience in the matter of books, circulars, medical journals etc, in which experience you kindly came to my relief, by accepting large numbers of them for preservation in the library of the medical college.

I now find, on examining the medical publications in my son's library, that many of the older volumes had better be disposed of, in order to make room for books of more recent date.

Having taken what I had to dispose of a year ago, the good and poor alike, I now wish to know whether you care to receive another invoice, substantially of the same quality as those of last year, the quantity however, being much less, probably not more than half as many.

If you care for the books, let me know. I will then have them packed and forwarded to the medical college.

Yours H M Paine

DR. HORACE M. PAINE,
DR. HOWARD S. PAINE,

OFFICES AND RESIDENCE, 105 STATE STREET, (ADJOINING ST. PETER'S CHURCH),

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 3 1893

AUG 4 1893

AUG 4 1893

Dr H. M. Smith

Dear Sir. I send herewith a copy of a biographical sketch Dr H. D. Paine prepared for my book, and will be included in it when the book is published. This however, will in no way interfere with its publication in the transactions of the Institute and of the State Society. I have given a similar copy to Dr E. Hasbrouck for the transactions of the State Society.

The date of the death of Dr Paine, page 20, is not given. You can fill it in. Use as much or little of this as you wish, or all of it if you care to do so.

I wrote you this afternoon stating that this sketch is lacking in a descriptive analysis of Dr Paine's personal characteristics. Very likely you can make up this defect from other sources. Yours H M Paine

Horace M. Paine.

Dr. Horace M. Paine, of West Newton, Mass., died Dec. 5th, at the residence of his son, Dr. Clarence M. Paine, Atlanta, Ga., of pneumonia. As we learn from a Newton, Mass. paper.

Dr. Paine was a lifelong and devoted member of the Presbyterian church. During his residence of thirty years in Albany, he was a member of the Second Presbyterian church. After his removal to West Newton he became an attendant at the Second Congregational church.

He was connected with many social organizations, among which was the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and the New England Society of Alumni of Hamilton College.

Horace Marshfield Paine, A. M., M. D., was born at Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., November 19, 1827. He was of English descent, his ancestors first settling at Salem, Mass , in 1637, and moving thence to Southold, L. I.

Dr. Paine was the son of Dr. John Alsop Paine, with whom he took his preparatory medical course, later attending the University of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1849. He at once began practice in Albany, later removed to Clinton, N. Y., and in 1865 returned to Albany where he remained in active practice for thirty years. In 1895 he relinquished his practice, and since then has spent his time at West Newton, and in Atlanta. Ga., at the homes of his eldest and youngest sons, Dr. N. Emmons Paine and Dr. Clarence M. Paine. Dr. Paine was the first young physician to begin homœopathic practice in Albany. During his long life he so identified himself with his chosen school of medicine, that a full description of his efforts in connection with it would constitute a fairly complete record of the development and progress of Homœopathy in New York State for the first forty years of its history.

He devoted the greater part of his professional life to medical society work, assisting in the formation and development of many medical societies, which owe much of their present standing to his untiring industry and practical sagacity.

Chief among these is the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, which was founded in 1850 and whose first meeting he attended. He was the last surviving charter member of the society. In the important work of the society he took a prominent part. He served as secretary and president, edited and compiled the first ten volumes of its "Transactions" and as chairman or member of many important committees, particularly that of medical legislation, he labored to advance the prestige, influence and high standing of the homœopathic school. He was also prominent in the long effort by which the school he represented became legally recognized in New York State, and acquired all the rights and privileges accorded to other systems of practice.

Hom Recorder Jan 1904

PAINE, HORACE MARSHFIELD

HORACE MARSHFIELD PAINE, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Horace M. Paine was born at Paris, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1827; he received an academic education under the supervision of his uncle, the Rev. William R. Weeks, D. D., at Newark, N. J., and was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1849; he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Hamilton College in 1860 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1881.

Dr. Paine was the son of Dr. John Alsop Paine, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1795, and graduated from the medical department of Yale College in 1825; he practiced the tenets of that school until 1844, when he carefully tested the principles of homœopathy and thereafter was a firm adherent thereto, so that his son had the advantage of his father's guidance, and began as a homœopathic physician with his father, immediately after graduation, his father living at that time in Albany; there he continued until August, 1855, at which time he removed to Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., where he practiced until April, 1865, when he returned to Albany, where he lived and labored until his retirement in 1894.

In 1852 the doctor married Miss Charlotte Mann, of Norfolk, Mass., who, with their four children, survives him. The children are Dr. Nathaniel Emmons Paine, of West Newton, Mass.; Dr. Howard S. Paine, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Dr. Clarence M. Paine, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Emily F. Paine, of New York City. The father and three sons were all members of the Institute, and Dr. N. E. Paine was also a senior with his father, the first case of the kind in the history of this body. The doctor joined the Institute in 1850; his father was a charter member, so that there have been three generations in the work, how actively the transactions will show.

The doctor had a large and lucrative practice when he attended to it, but no man can hold a large practice when he leaves patients in the office and slips out of the back door to labor with the members of the Legislature to bring them into "the proper state of mind," as he used to express it. He labored for the cause of homœopathy as long as he lived and dreamed of it in his dying delirium.

In his younger days he was very active in church work in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, but after his return to Albany he gave his whole time that could be taken from his practice and much that he ought to have spent in sleep to the advancement of homœopathy in its legal standing, and in elevating the standard.

After the War of the Rebellion, Commissioner of Pensions Van Aernam very actively discriminated against homœopathic physicians, and Dr. Paine and Dr. Wm. H. Watson, of Utica, went to Washington with blood in their eyes. With Dr. T. S. Verdi, of Washington, they went to General Grant, then President, and returned with the scalp of the offending official. A few years ago while we in Washington were in the midst of the struggle for an Examining Board law, Dr. Paine appeared in Dr. Curtis's office in the early morning long before the doctor was up. He had been paid fifty dollars the day before, and at once took the train for Washington to see how things were going on—a characteristic step.

The doctor was an active or honorary member of about thirty medical societies and was a charter member of several. He was President of the New York Homœopathy Medical Society, and its Secretary for ten years; President of the Albany County Homœopathy Medical Society, Northern New York Medical Society; Provisional Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and President or Secretary of several minor societies.

For forty active years the doctor was the legislative watchdog of the

homœopathic profession in the State of New York, and kept his eye upon the whole country as well.

The doctor never used tobacco or liquor even when many would feel that they must have something to keep them up to the arduous work in which they were losing sleep. In the writer's humble opinion this is one of the reasons why the doctor was enabled to accomplish so much work. Nor was he ever given to profanity or vulgarity of any kind.

Much more might be said of this remarkable man without reiterating what has been said of him in the memorial address. His reputation excites no envy, his example stimulates and may well be imitated in his devotion to his ideals; where he sowed in sorrow, we are to-day reaping in joy.

Am Inst Hom 1904

In Memoriam—Horace Marshfield Paine.

Dr. H. H. Baker said:

Mr. Chairman and Members:

Horace Marshfield Paine, A. M., M. D., was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 19, 1827, being the son of Dr. John Alsop Paine and Amanda Steel Kellogg. The family is one of the oldest in this country. His colonial ancestor, Thomas Payne, came from England in his own ship, the "Mary Anne," in 1637, bringing with him his wife and eight children, and settled at Salem, Mass.

Dr. Paine received an academic education, and graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, March 11, 1849. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1859. He was married in 1852 to Miss Charlotte Mann, daughter of Mr. Salmon Mann, of Norfolk, Mass., who, with three sons and a daughter, survives him. All four of his children are college graduates, his three sons being homœopathic physicians of prominence, and his daughter a teacher in a well known school for young ladies in New York City.

Dr. Paine was the first physician in Albany to commence the practice of homœopathy immediately after graduation: all the other homœopathic physicians of that city having been previously engaged in old-school practice.

When Dr. Paine commenced the practice of homœopathy, he gave to it all his mind and body and soul, and from that moment till the day of his death he gave himself, the enemies of homœopathy, and even its friends, no rest or peace, night or day. His chosen mission was to fight the battles of homœopathy. No sooner was a great victory won, than he commenced a new line of attack; always for the advancement of homœopathy and the elevation of the standards of the entire medical profession.

It was as an organizer of homœopathic medical societies, hospitals, dispensaries and insane asylums, that he did perhaps his greatest work. In the year 1856 he commenced corresponding with homœopathic physicians in all parts of New York state, urging them to organize themselves into county societies, and, largely through his efforts, a law was enacted in 1858 giving legal standing to these societies. This correspondence was continued with great energy and increasing earnestness till 1862, when a bill was passed by the

Legislature of the State of New York re-organizing and incorporating, on a permanent basis, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. By the enactment of these two laws the homœopathic medical profession in the State of New York acquired all the rights, privileges and immunities that were accorded to their old-school rivals.

The accomplishment of this great work was not easy. Dr. Paine wrote thousands of letters with his own hand, and prepared and mailed thousands of circulars. On account of his experience and success in such matters, and his recognized soundness of judgment, he was widely consulted by physicians from all parts of the United States, in regard to the organization of state and county homœopathic societies.

Dr. Paine was an active or honorary member of twenty different medical societies and was identified with numerous charitable, philanthropic and educational institutions in this country and in Europe.

He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1850; was its Provisional Secretary in 1867; became a senior member in 1875; was secretary of the Association of Senior Members for three years; was for four years a member of its Committee on Medical Legislation, and its chairman in 1890.

Dr. Paine attended the first meeting, and was one of the charter members, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, in May, 1850. He was its Secretary from 1859 to 1872, its President in 1887 and was elected a senior member in 1891. He was for thirty years a member of its Committee on Legislation, and most of that time its chairman. While Secretary of this Society, he edited and supervised the printing of ten volumes of its Transactions. These ten volumes contain nearly one thousand articles, and aggregate upwards of seven thousand pages. When Dr. Paine retired from the secretaryship of the State Society in 1873, the entire homœopathic body of the State felt that it had sustained a great loss. His efforts for the good of the society had been unceasing; he had aroused those who were indifferent, and stimulated the zeal of the faithful, and had perfected an organization of homœopathic interests throughout the entire Empire State. Seldom have such expressions of appreciation been made, at a medical meeting, as were made by the members of the State Society when Dr. H. M. Paine announced his unalterable determination to retire from the secretaryship of that society. A series of resolutions was adopted, and, at the next meeting, as a more substantial testimonial of their regard, he was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain. The presentation of this watch, and the adoption of these resolutions, were accompanied by such words of affection and esteem, that Dr. Paine was unable to conceal his emotions. His work for the Society and for homœopathy had been so absolutely unselfish, and he had brought to it such a high order of intellectual and moral qualities that he had not realized the great place he was filling till reminded of it by his colleagues. When before did a medical society have such a secretary as Dr. Paine?

It was as chairman of legislative committees that Dr. Paine did perhaps that work which he looked upon with most satisfaction in his later years. The law of 1872, creating three State Boards of Medical Examiners in the State of New York, was enacted largely through his personal efforts. The law of 1890, which took away from the colleges the power to license practitioners in New York State, and lodged that power in the State Boards, was written by Dr. Paine; and we may truthfully say was passed by Dr. Paine through both branches of the Legislature, and the approval of the

Governor was secured, in spite of a most determined opposition from the old school, and very lukewarm support from most of the homœopaths of the State. This law is now recognized as the best medical licensing law in the world.

Dr. Paine was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New York State from 1872 to 1893, serving most of the time as Secretary of the Board.

"State supervision of medical licensure" was the subject nearest his heart and most on his mind the last fifteen years of his life. At the time of his death he was endeavoring to perfect a plan by which reciprocity in medical licenses could be brought about between the States; so that a physician, having passed his examinations in one State, could practice in all.

The Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane was an institution for the incorporation of which Dr. Paine worked very zealously, and to no man more than to him is due the credit of its inception and successful organization. He was one of its incorporators; a member of its first board of trustees; which office he held for seven years, resigning when his son became a member of the medical staff; as he did not consider it proper longer to hold that position.

The Collins Farm State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane found in Dr. Paine its most efficient advocate. It was largely through his efforts as chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the State Homeopathic Medical Society that the Legislature of 1894 passed the bill providing for its establishment. He was a member of its first Board of Managers, and Secretary of the board till he resigned.

The Albany City Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary was a child of Dr. Paine's. He was its organizer and practically its supporter for several years, raising by his own solicitation the money needed for its maintenance. He was its trustee, member of its medical staff, and, in later years, one of its consulting physicians.

For several years, beginning in 1866, Dr. Paine was the Medical Director of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany, during which term of service he demonstrated the increased longevity of the patrons of homœopathy. The failure of the company, through bad financial management, prevented the complete demonstration of this claim, which he had hoped to make.

The contributions of Dr. Paine to medical literature were numerous, and many of them very valuable. Scarcely a month passed that one or more articles from his pen did not appear in some of the medical Journals of the country. The transactions of the American Institute and of the New York State Society contain in almost every volume articles showing his interest and high attainments in medical science. Among these articles were the provings of several drugs.

Dr. Paine always had a large practice, larger than falls to the lot of many practitioners. Its duties usually occupied him the entire day, and often far into the night, but he was never too busy to attend to the calls of the poor, even at great distances from his office. It

was not unusual for him to ride all night to see some distant patient, and be back home for his routine work at break of day. He early advocated and practiced the more frequent use of the obstetrical forceps than had been the custom prior to 1870. In the use of these instruments he was specially skillful. He devised and used in his practice several gynecological instruments of great value.

His usual custom for many years was to devote the day to his patients, and, if possible, the evenings and nights to homœopathic institutions. He would sit at his desk, writing letters, preparing circulars, drawing up constitutions and by-laws, preparing articles for medical Journals, or for the daily press, till four o'clock in the morning, or later; then he would lie down in his office on a couch for an hour, and go on with his work refreshed at five or six o'clock. On many occasions when some matter of importance, like an asylum charter, was pending, or when some insult had been done to homœopathy by some Van Aernam, he did not rest at all. On such occasions he would seem inspired: he would write letters night and day, until the entire profession was warmed up to a white heat, and he seldom failed to accomplish his purpose. No one could put Dr. Paine down; he would never give up; like General Grant he never knew when he was beaten; he would up and at it again. While he was literally as harmless as a dove on most occasions, he had plenty of the wisdom of the serpent about him and knew how to use it upon occasion; that occasion being when the interests of homœopathy were at stake, or when old-school malice stood in the way of his plans. He almost never failed to kill a medical bill, before the New York Legislature, if he desired to do so, and he *never* failed eventually to pass a bill which he desired should become a law. This fact became recognized by Legislative Committees of the Allopathic Society, and, especially in later years, it was the regular thing, when they wished legislation which did not conflict with homœopathic interests, to consult with Dr. Paine and secure his co-operation: that once secured, it made little difference who else favored or opposed the bill.

This work required an immense amount of time. Dr. Paine for years, while residing in Albany, used to spend hours and hours in following up members of the Legislature. He used to have private interviews with them at their rooms, follow them through the corridors and lobbies of the capitol, appear before their committees, until many of them no doubt felt as the unjust judge felt about the widow. There was only one way to get rid of Dr. Paine, and that was to pass his bill. No demands on his time or patience or skill ever seemed too much; he would chase all over Albany to get a job for a poor man out of work; he would sit up all night to help a student through with his first confinement case; he would do anything in his power to help anybody, and never complained or seemed to think he was entitled to any credit for it all. Carlyle says that "A man should be judged by what he has done in the world, not by what he has accumulated." Judged by this standard, Dr. Paine should receive the commendation "Well done, good and faithful servant."

He was naturally of an extremely modest and retiring disposition, he only spoke in public because it was his duty. When work was to be done, and nobody else did it, he rushed forward and took hold wherever he could; not for show, but to help on the good cause.

Such a man as we have described could not accumulate money. It possessed no value in his eyes, except to be used to further some worthy cause. Dr. Paine enjoyed during all the years of his active life the income from an exceptionally large and well-paying practice; that income he spent like a prince, for the furtherance of all sorts of good causes, mostly homœopathic enterprises. No income, no matter how large, could have made him richer, for he would simply have found other causes worthy of his assistance.

Personally, Dr. Paine was always cheerful, always met the world with a smile, and was contented in that station in life where God had placed him. He was a lover of a good story, and an exceptionally good story-teller; also a lover of his friends. In no place did he seem so happy as at a medical meeting, especially at the social functions connected with such meetings. It was then his face would shine.

A few years before his death, his medical friends in central New York tendered him a banquet at Utica, at which time he was presented with a beautiful loving cup, accompanied by such words of appreciation as left no room to doubt the sincerity and depth of esteem in which he was held by men at the head of his own profession. Just two months before his death he attended the annual banquet of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which society he had been for more than thirty years the most active and distinguished member. He was made, upon this occasion, the recipient of an entirely spontaneous and impromptu ovation which greatly touched him.

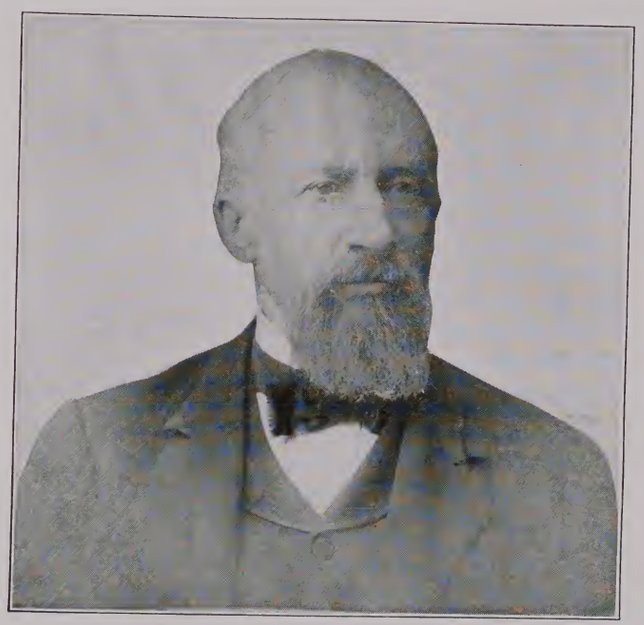
Dr. Paine cherished no malice, never did anything for spite or revenge; he opposed men on principle only, and was always ready to co-operate with life-long antagonists, if some good cause could thereby be advanced.

He died of pneumonia at the home of his son, Dr. Clarence M. Paine, at Atlanta, Ga., on the afternoon of December 5, 1903. Within two hours of his death, and perhaps the last words he uttered, he said to his son, "Well, I think we had better have a little more ink on this pen." And at another time, "We had better get out three hundred more circulars to the doctors."

He was buried in the family lot, in the Albany Rural Cemetery. Simple and impressive religious exercises were held at the cemetery chapel, which were attended by a large number of his old friends and patients. The Rev. William Force Whitaker, D. D., of Albany, officiated, and he chose for his subject a most fitting one, "Amplius."

At this juncture Dr. Hinsdale was compelled to leave, and Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis took the chair.

Am Inst Hom 1904



Horace M. Paine, M.D.

Dr A M Smith

Dear Sir: The
meeting held yesterday
at Albany was quite
as interesting as such
meetings usually are.
A considerable amt
of business was
transacted, and all
passed off pleasantly
I will send a report
in a day or two for
publication in your
city papers

Resp A. McFarlin

JOHN ALSOP PAINE, M.D.

The following brief biographical notice of Dr. Paine, one of the original founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, who died in 1871, is taken from the tenth volume of the Transactions of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

John Alsop Paine, M.D., was born in Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., July 10th, 1795. At nineteen years of age, an injury of the knee-joint, resulting in dropsy, caused him to relinquish the business of farming, and to engage in the study of medicine. He resided two years in the family of his uncle, Rev. William R. Weeks, D.D., while acquiring an academical education, and then commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. Seth Hastings, of Clinton, and graduated from the medical department of Yale College in the year 1825.

He commenced practicing medicine in Volney, Oswego County, and subsequently he resided in Paris, New Hartford, Utica, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and in Albany. He removed to Paris at the request of his uncle, whose ministerial labors as pastor of the Congregational Church were greatly interfered with by the members of the Methodist Church and society, the contest being between Calvinism on the one hand and Arminianism on the other. The principal representative of Arminianism was a physician named Judd, whose personal influence proved to be so great as to call for the presence of a physician of opposite religious views, in order to enable the adherents of Calvinism to maintain a prosperous and influential position. He remained a resident of the town of Paris while his presence and influence were required by his uncle. After a residence in Paris of four years, he followed his uncle to Utica, and subsequently to Newark, N. J., from which city he removed to Albany. In 1853, he removed from Albany, and located the third time in this county, remaining twelve years, seven near the village of New Hartford, and five in the city of Utica. In 1865, he removed for the third time to Newark, N. J., and in 1870, to Lake Forest, Ill.

He practiced the so-called allopathic system prior to 1843, and the homœopathic since that time. He was elected President of the Essex County (allopathic) Medical Society three successive times; became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844; a fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853, and President of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1858. As a

practitioner, he exhibited several desirable mental characteristics. His influence over his patients was very positive, controlling them evidently by a strong magnetic power, which was accompanied by a most remarkable urbanity of manner. He also manifested considerable originality of method in determining the latent and active causes of disease, and in the proper adaptation and application of remedies.

During the last fifteen years of his life he gave particular attention to the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, and introduced the mode of treatment by means of topical application of medicated cerates, which, in an improved manner of application, is now regarded by many eminent physicians as the most successful mode of management of those often intractable forms of disease.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1874.

Dr. John A. Paine, of Newark, N. J., removed to Albany in January, 1847. Dr. Paine had been an allopathic practitioner twenty years, and a homœopathic physician four years. He left Albany in 1853, to reside in Utica, Oneida County.

World's Convention. 1876. Vol. 2.

Paine.—At Lake Forest, Ill., June 16, Dr. John A. Paine, in the Seventy-sixth year of his age, father of Dr. Henry M. Paine, of Albany, N. Y.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 8. P 357.

Dr. John A. Paine.

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NOTE.—Dr. Judd soon after relinquished the field to his competitor. He joined a company of missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, sent out by the American Board. While this biography was being printed, the following statement was published in the daily papers of August 26, 1873:

"The late Dr. G. P. Judd, who died on the 15th day of July at Honolulu, has been for many years a man of note in the Sandwich Islands. As far back as 1828, he went to the Sandwich Islands as physician to the American mission there. In 1842 he was appointed recorder and interpreter of King Kamehameha III, and during the following ten years was head of the cabinet and secretary of the interior. In this capacity he instituted many salutary reforms and prepared the islanders for the dawn of what degree of civilization they have attained since then."

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Soc.V.X.p 641.

PAINE, JOSEPH D

Name in full Joseph P. Paine

P. O. Address in full Boston Highlands Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Hom. Medical College of Philadelphia

PAINE, NATHANIEL EMMONS

N. EMMONS PAINE.
May, 1877-Oct., 1880.

N. Edmonds Paiers

Nathaniel Emmons Paine, A. M., M. D., was born July 14, 1853, in New Hartford, Oneida County, New York. His father is Dr. Horace M. Paine, formerly of Albany, New York, and his grandfather was Dr. John A. Paine of Albany, who became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy at its orangization in 1844. He was graduated from Hamilton College with the degree of A. B. in 1874, A. M. in 1877, and M. D. from the Albany Medical College. He spent the time from February, '76, to April, '77, in Germany and Vienna, preparing for medical work. He was appointed assistant physician in Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, N. Y., at the time Dr. Talcott took charge of that institution, May 1, 1877, and remained until October, 1880, when he was obliged to resign on account of illness. He went to the Westboro Insane Hospital when the work of alteration and building began in May, 1885. He was the first superintendent, supervising the building operations, furnishing and opening the hospital, and directing its operations until its wards were crowded with patients, and the institution had established its reputation for careful management and successful treatment. After a residence of nearly seven years at Westboro, and receiving and caring for two thousand patients, he resigned and left the hospital February 1, 1892. This experience proving an adequate preparation for the establishment and direction of a home for nervous and mental invalids, immediately after leaving Westboro he bought a beautiful estate in West Newton and gave it the name of the Newton Nervine. New buildings have been erected, the most beautiful and sanitary surroundings have been provided, trained and skilled nurses are employed, and various therapeutic measures, aside from homœopathic treatment, are followed, the most favorable results in nervous disorders being thereby secured.

He has written much for medical societies; is a member of many medical associations, and has invented a number of appliances, the best known of which is the Paine Nasal Feeding Tube, which is extensively used in insane and other hospitals throughout the country for forced alimentation. He is Professor of Mental Diseases in Boston University School of Medicine. He is consulting physician in mental diseases to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital in Boston, consulting physician in nervous diseases in the Newton Hospital, and a member of the Consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Westboro Insane Hospital.

PAINE, RICHARD KENDALL

PAINE, RICHARD KENDALL, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in the town of Orange, Vt., on the 5th of October, 1841. He is the son of William B. Paine, who started in life as a carpenter and wheelwright, which trades he followed for several years; he then turned his attention to farming, in which pursuit he is at present engaged. One of his brothers, Dr. Ezra Paine, is an allopathic physician practising in Montpelier, Vt.; and another, E. C. Paine, is the present Superintendent of Public Schools in Blue Earth county, Minn.

When Dr. Paine was in his tenth year his father removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where the former received his primary education at the common schools of that town; and he subsequently completed his literary studies at the Wayland University in Beaver Dam, Wis., and in the High School at Mankato, Minn. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the 21st Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, but was so unfortunate, soon after going into camp, as to contract the measles. It was a very severe attack; so much so that his life, at one time, was despaired of. After a slow recovery, he was detailed for duty at the Post Hospital, Madison, Wis., where he remained until his discharge in the following month of November. His health being still impaired, he went to Minnesota in the spring of 1865, trusting that the change of air might be beneficial in restoring him to his former strength and vigor. At that time he was entirely ignorant of the virtues of homœopathy. Treatment, according to the allopathic practice had failed to effect a cure in his case, and in despair he resolved to try the "water cure" of Preissnitz. He read every work that he could procure on this subject, and applied the treatment there recommended to his own case. Receiving a decided benefit from the packing, etc., he advised other sufferers to try the remedy, and meeting with success, became for awhile the "water cure doctor" of the place. But this mode of practice did not entirely satisfy him, and resolving to make medicine his profession, and having his attention now called to homœopathy, he entered the office of Dr. A. L. Dombery, of Mankato, Minn., to study the practice according to Hahnemann. Dr. Dombery is a very learned and skilful physician, and having a large number of patients, he was enabled to impart much information to his pupil. He remained with his preceptor nearly three years, excepting during the winter season, when he was engaged in teaching school. While studying hydropathy he was elected Town Clerk of Rapidan by the Republican party, for the term of one year.

He next repaired to Chicago, and matriculated at Hahnemann College in the autumn of 1871. At the close of the lectures he received the appointment of Assistant Physician to Scammon (now Hahnemann) Hospital for one year. During this time he attended the lectures in the spring session of 1872, and also the entire winter course of 1872-'73, graduating with the class of 1873. Shortly after this event he was elected Resident Physician of Hahnemann Hospital, Nos. 287 and 289 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ills., which position he now holds.

Dr. Paine is unmarried.

RICHARD K. PAINE, M. D.

Dr. Pain was born at Orange, Vt., October 5, 1841, and died at Manitowoc, Wis., November 7, 1904, of heart disease. His end was so quiet and sudden that the moment of his passing is not known. After a hard day's work he reclined on a couch to read the papers and rest, and when his family went to him a short time afterwards he was gone.

In 1850 his family removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. He received his education in the public schools and later attended Wayland College at Beaver Dam. At the time of the civil war, in February, 1864, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Wisconsin Regiment. In November of the same year he was invalided home. After the close of the war he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated with honors. After a service in the hospital he went to Manitowoc in 1874 and began to practice. He was married October 28, 1874, to Elizabeth Patchen, who with two children survives him. He was not only a good and successful physician but a worthy and popular citizen, taking great interest in civic as well as the social life of the place. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of several fraternal orders. He was a member of his State Medical Society and of the American Institute, having joined the latter in 1890.

A I H 1905

PAINE, RICHARD K., M.D., of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, was born in Vermont in the month of October in the year 1841. He went to Wisconsin in 1852.

Richard was fired with patriotism and enlisted to enter the 21st regiment Wisconsin Volunteers while attending school at Wayland Academy, in the year 1864. He taught school several years in the state of Minnesota, and, finally, after studying medicine under Dr. A. L. Dornberg in Mankato, Minnesota, for three or four years, entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and graduated after two courses of lectures in 1873.

Dr. Paine was then selected house physician to the Hahnemann Hospital for one year, having been the assistant physician the year before. After this service he went to Manitowoc, where he is still located and in active practice.

Dr. Paine is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and is also United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. At the date of this sketch the Doctor is President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin, of which association he has been an active member for many years.

PAYNE, WILLIAM E., M. D., of Bath, Me., was born in the town of Unity, Kennebeck county, in that State, on November 25th, 1815. He was educated, at first, at the common schools, and subsequently under private tutors. He was graduated at the Maine Medical College in the class of 1838. During his pupilage at this college, he was Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy for two successive years, making nearly all the dissections used by the Professor in his lectures in that department. So satisfactory were his services while filling this important position, that on several occasions he was complimented by the Professor before the class for his skill, and, when on the Diaphragm, he pronounced the dissection the best he had ever seen of that muscle.

Immediately after graduation, he settled in Bath. In 1843, he married Miss B. A. Hatch, who is living, and by whom he has had ten children, the eldest being Frederick W. Payne, M. D., who is located in Boston, Mass. In the course of two and a half years, he acquired a good and gradually increasing practice. Having entered upon the profession with implicit confidence in the theories of the schools, and with the reasonable hope that he might be able to reduce them to practice among his patients, he soon discovered that, either he had overrated his ability, or that he needed a larger experience to enable him to adjust them to practical detail. The only result thus far was the accumulation of doubts, and the discovery that his best success was when he followed the registered experience of the profession, even though in opposition to the theories of the schools. With his mind in this state of uncertainty, in 1840, a copy of "Hahnemann's Organon" coming into his hands, he read and reread it with deepening interest. The principle enunciated in this book as the corner-stone of a system, he saw, would, if true, prove a faithful and sufficient guide among the suffering; as efficacious in the pestilential districts of India, as in the salubrious climate of New England. This met his want. It seemed to be the one thing the profession needed. Having thus begun his first acquaintance with homœopathy, he naturally inferred that the truth of the law of *similia similibus* could be determined only in the sick-room. Procuring from an eminent foreign practitioner, who was sojourning in Bath, a copy of Hering's edition of Jahn, he applied his first test in a case of Pneumonia, so desperate in its character that it threatened to defy all treatment. The promptness with which the disease yielded to his remedy gave him courage to proceed with his experiments; and as success crowned his further efforts, he abandoned allopathy, and cordially embraced the new and better system. He was the first resident physician in Maine to embrace homœopathy; indeed, with one or two exceptions, the first throughout New England. His skill, intelligence, and thorough acquaintance with his profession, have made him widely known; and his labors have been attended with a degree of success as honorable to his devotion to the cause as it is decided in its endorsement of the system which he now applies.

Since its organization, he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he has been both President and Corresponding Secretary; for several years a member of the Board of Censors; and for twelve years a member of the Central Bureau for the Augmentation of the Materia Medica of Homœopathy. In the promotion of the interests of this great national organization, he has given his best energies. On one occasion, he filled the place of the Annual Orator of the institute. He is a member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Central Homœopathic Medical Society of the State; has served as President of both, and is now Recording Secretary of the State Society. As a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica, he has aided in the provings of the following remedies, viz: *Rennex Crispus*, *Mercurius Jodatus Ruber*, *Polygonum*, *Punctatum Gelseminum*, and *Sillinum Tigrinum*, the last of which he had the honor of introducing into the Materia Medica.

Selected as the Orator for the occasion, he

delivered the oration at the celebration of the centennial birthday of Hahnemann in Boston, 1855. He was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, from 1862–'69, inclusive. He has been constrained to decline urgent invitations to accept the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and more recently in the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia. In 1861, he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, with the understanding that he was to lecture only when convenient to him. He delivered only the introductory lecture to the class of that year.

During a period of thirty years, he has contributed sundry papers to the journals of homœopathy; and made several reports to the American Institute, and to other society organizations. He is fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, an honorary member of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and San Francisco County Medical Societies.

Dr. Payne has travelled through Europe, and has visited the principal cities and hospitals of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. His political relations have consisted chiefly in his connection with the city councils of Bath for three successive years, two of which he served as President. For two years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, serving both years as President of the Board. He has been elected for several successive years as City Physician, and is, at this time, attending physician at the Soldiers Orphans' Home, a State institution located in Bath.

WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D.

Among the distinguished representatives of homœopathy in New England, the name of Dr. William E. Payne stands pre-eminent, and by his death the Institute, of which he was one of the first founders, loses one of its most useful members.

He was a native of Maine; born in the town of Unity, Kennebec County, November 25th, 1814; graduated at the Bowdoin Medical College, in the class of 1837. During his attendance at this school he performed the duties of Demonstrator of Anatomy. Immediately after his graduation he settled in Bath, Me., where he always lived, and where, in the course of the first three years, he acquired a good and rapidly increasing patronage. But the frequent failure of the dogmatically announced theories of the books induced him to look about for more light to guide him in the cure of the sick. In 1839 he procured a copy of Hahnemann's Organon, which he read and studied with lively interest. This was followed by the procuring of some remedies, which he frequently tested successfully upon cases which, according to the received and accredited prognosis of the old school, were incurable. As he went on experimenting with homœopathic remedies upon his patrons, his allopathic brethren heard of it, and came down upon him with all the bitterness, narrow-mindedness and animosity of those of our own day, and he consequently made the stand he had about determined upon a short time before he had terminated his experiments. He carried with him, however, his already acquired patronage over to homœopathy, and his practice rapidly increased.

He was the first to permanently establish himself in homœopathic practice in the State of Maine. He had read carefully whatever he could find in those early days upon the subject of homœopathy, and was a diligent student of the provings of Hahnemann. He believed and applied the principle of *similia similibus curantur*, so far as he was able, with the greatest care and accuracy, believing it to be the only true and exemplified law of cure. He did not accept, however, all the theories propounded by the great master as to the origin and nature of disease, but in so far as the applicability of remedies is concerned he was a firm believer and conscientious practitioner.

He was corresponding member of the Pennsylvania Homœo-

pathic Medical College, honorary member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the Central Bureau for the Augmentation of the Materia Medica, one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and President of the same in 1851, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine, etc. He was the author of several valuable published papers and monographs on medical subjects; also of the yet unpublished *History of Homœopathy in Maine.* He held many positions of trust and confidence in the State and city in which he lived, and refused the mayoralty of his adopted city because he believed that no physician could devote his time to matters outside of his profession without detriment to the interests of his patients.

He proved and arranged the provings of several of our valuable additions to the Materia Medica, among which are Lilium tigrinum, Polygonum hydropiper, etc. The characteristic indications for many remedies, *e. g.*, Corallium rubr. in hooping-cough, Mercurius acet. in tenesmus vesicæ, Iris vers. in sciatiaca, Rana bufo in epilepsy, and others, have been determined by his careful observations.

Dr. Payne's final illness was a very distressing and painful one. It was immediately preceded by an attack of pneumonia, from which he so far recovered in the course of a fortnight that he made a visit to Boston. The day of his return to Bath he was exposed to a cold, searching wind, and was taken, while at supper, with the violent symptoms known as *angina pectoris*, and in addition, evident indications of an extensive pneumonia involving nearly the whole of the left lung. He lived nineteen days after this, and suffered during the whole time from repeated attacks of violent pain in the chest, extending to both arms. The cough was very distressing and accompanied by the bloody, rusty-colored expectoration characteristic of the pneumonia. On account of the difficult, interrupted respiration, he was unable to lie down during the whole sickness, until the last day of his life, and then only for the last two hours. He formerly suffered from a troublesome and persistent vertigo, as if on shipboard, all the time except when lying still; for this he went twice to Europe, with partial relief. He was also subject to an interruption of his respiration when on the point of going to sleep. This latter symptom, which had been much relieved, returned during his last illness

with great severity, causing the most extreme suffering. During his whole sickness he never, for a moment, slept without respiration ceasing. Obliged to maintain a sitting posture, with his head resting forward on a support, and overcome with the desire to sleep, he found it impossible to do so for more than fifteen or twenty seconds at a time, during which interval his respirations entirely ceased, to be resumed on waking, with panting as after running violently, till the lungs became again filled with oxygen. This experience was constantly repeated till at last nature, utterly exhausted, gave way. His sufferings were aggravated by an inflammation of the throat, with diphtheritic deposits on the tonsils, uvula and posterior wall of the pharynx. Dropsical effusions set in during the last days; the legs and feet became œdematous, ascites, hydrothorax and hydropericardium following in the order named, and life in this world ceased on the morning of Friday, March 9th, at twenty minutes before three o'clock. During all this indescribable suffering he exhibited the most wonderful patience and submission. He foretold at the outset that this sickness would be his last, and predicted with accuracy the several stages through which it would pass. He did not fear death, but looked upon it as a transition stage through which it is as important we should pass as that little children should be born into the world, and compared it to a birth into the other world. Just before he passed away he said that he had come to the great event of his life, bade all a loving and final adieu, and without a struggle, passed beyond, where trials cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.

Name in full William E. Payne M.D.

P. O. Address in full Bath, Maine.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Maine Med. School

From World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.*

Dr. Payne was born in the town of Unity, Kennebec County, Me., in the year 1815, and graduated at the Bowdoin Medical College in the class of 1837. Immediately after his graduation he settled in Bath, where, in the course of three years, he acquired a good and rapidly increasing patronage; but the frequent failures of the dogmatically announced theories of the books to bring forth satisfactory and permanent results, especially in the treatment of chronic diseases, even when applied with the utmost painstaking, early led him to distrust their reliability, and subsequent observation and experience so far unsettled his confidence in medicine that he was thinking seriously of abandoning the practice for some pursuit promising more satisfactory results. In this unsettled condition a copy of Hahnemann's *Organon* came into his hands, which he read with great interest. In this he found a principle enunciated which seemed to him, if true in practice, would overturn all the theories of the schools, and settle medicine on a firm and enduring basis. With this newly awakened hope he determined to put the principle to the test of experience as soon as practicable, and accordingly secured the copy of the *Organon*, which he had previously had as a loan,

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* By William E. Payne, M.D.

together with a copy of Hering's *Jahr*, and a few of the remedies prepared for homœopathic use. His purpose was, however, to keep the matter secret, and proceed cautiously in the selection of his cases and the adaptation of his remedies, until he had fully satisfied himself as to the truth of the claims of homœopathy, when he would make public his convictions, whatever they might be. It was not long, however, before a desperate case of infantile *pneumonia* came into his hands for treatment. The extent of tissue involved, the great vital depression, the frequent diarrhœic evacuations without relief to the pneumonic inflammation, the tender age of the child, and, above all, the doubtful agencies with which he had to deal in the treatment, presented the case in a despairing light; and the question forced itself upon him, recurring again and again, why not try homœopathy? Why not try the law of similars in this case? The result can be no worse, possibly better, and, yielding to the apparent exigency of the occasion, the case was hesitatingly submitted to an experiment with homœopathy. Some twelve hours changed for the better the whole aspect of the case, and a rapid and perma-

nent recovery was the result. The prompt and satisfactory result reached in this first experiment was very gratifying and assuring, and other cases were undertaken with less hesitation. A few months of continued experimentation settled the question in his mind in favor of homœopathy; and in no instance since has Dr. Payne knowingly departed from homœopathic principles in selecting his remedies. Though not exclusively an advocate of high potencies, and allowing himself the latitude of the whole scale, from the lowest to the highest potencies in use, yet he leans strongly towards high potencies, and seldom finds it useful to go below the 30th. He accepts the law of *similar* as the universal law of cure, and inflexibly adheres to it in all his prescriptions. He is one of the remaining few of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

For about twenty years Dr. Payne stood alone in Bath without a professional ally, breasting the current of a strong professional rivalry and the always easily excited popular prejudices against innovation, and without the moral support usually derived from fraternal professional intercourse. At length Dr. M. S. Briry, also a graduate of the allopathic school, who had been languishing for several years under a poor patronage, made a profession of homœopathy, and adopted it in his practice.

DR. WILLIAM E. PAYNE.

Dr. Payne was born in the town of Unity, Me., Nov. 25, 1815, and died on the ninth of the present month, aged sixty-one years three and one-half months His early education was sufficiently liberal to admit of his admission into the medical department of Bowdoin College, in which he held the post of Demonstrator of Anatomy during the years of 1837 and 1838, and for which he received honorable testimonials. He commenced the practice of his profession soon after, in the city of Bath, Me., and gradually rose to distinction in his chosen profession.

In 1840, a copy of Hahneman's Organon came into his hands, which he read and re-read with increasing interest, until he was induced to make a practical test in the sick room, of the principles set forth therein. His first trial was in a case of pneumonia, so desperate in its character, as seemingly to defy all treatment. The prompt response to the remedy which he affiliated on the Homœopathic principle, and the rapid recovery of his patient inspired him with courage to make further experiments, which were crowned with equal success.

He then compared the results with his former experience and was led to embrace the doctrines of Hahnemann. He was the first resident physician of the state who became a convert to Homœopathy, and among the first in the New England states. His skill and intelligence

soon made him widely known and secured for him a national reputation. Cicero was not more rejoiced when he discovered the tomb of Archimides, than was Dr. Payne when he saw the mists of Allopathy totally eclipsed by the radiant light of *similia similibus*. For many years he enjoyed the reputation of being a representative man in our national society. His writings have been a valuable addition to our literature. He was present and became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its first session in 1844. Since then he was once honored by being elected president of this body, and for some time he held the office of Corresponding Secretary. The profession is indebted to Dr. Payne for his indefatigable labors as a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica, and for his introduction into our materia medica of the *Lilium tigrinum* and other remedies.

He was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* for a period of seven years, and was honored by being selected to deliver the oration at the celebration of the centennial birth-day of Hahnemann, April 10th, 1855. He was invited to professorships in different colleges, which he was obliged to decline.

He made several trips

trips to Europe, and visited the principal cities and hospitals in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. He held several civil offices: he was a member and President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Bath; was appointed by the state, physician of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and for several successive years was city physician.

Dr. Payne was an honorable, honest and upright man, social and genial, a true friend, and an exemplary Christian gentleman. He has been long and favorably known as a member of the New Church (Swedenborgian.) He was married in 1843 to Mrs. B. A. Hatch, who is now living, and by whom he had ten children,—the eldest of which is the present Dr. Frederick W. Payne, of Boston.

Having enjoyed an uninterrupted friendship with the deceased for more than thirty years, I have thus recounted a few of the particulars of his valuable life, hoping that the resolutions which I have offered will meet with a unanimous approval.

U S Med Inves Apr 15 1877

Obituary.

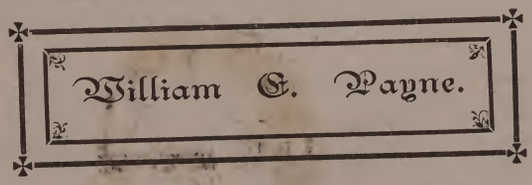
DR. WM. E. PAYNE.

The death of Dr. Payne, which occurred on the 9th of March, makes a most serious breach in our ranks. As known to most of you, he had been in ill health most of the time for four or five years, suffering from an obscure nervous disorder, or affection of the brain, causing vertigo and other symptoms, with some loss of strength, but no disturbance of the mental powers. After some ten months spent in Europe, his health was somewhat improved, and he resumed his practice and was more or less actively engaged up to the time of his last sickness. He was first attacked, quite suddenly, with symptoms of angina pectoris, of a very severe and painful character. When I first saw him, twelve days after that, he was still unable to lie down, and could sleep but a few seconds without losing his breath. As soon as he lost consciousness he stopped breathing. This had been so ever since the beginning of the attack. Dr. Savage had been in faithful attendance from the first, but remedies seemed to give only partial relief. I found some hepatization at the lower part of the left lung. The breathing and the lung were somewhat relieved by *Ant. tart.* ^{200} in the course of twenty-four hours. Dr. F. W. Payne of Boston arrived about this time, and remained in most devoted attendance upon his father while he lived. The doctor himself had no hope of his recovery from the time I first saw him. He reasoned most calmly and clearly about it, as he would about a patient. He said he had already been twelve nights without sleep or lying down, and could take very little nourishment, and he saw no way but for him to break down. About the fifteenth day, diphtheria set in, with excruciating pain on swallowing. This was mostly conquered in about two days. About the eighteenth day the feet began to swell for the first time and the anasarca gradually extended to the body. Owing to the extreme tenderness of the left side of the chest, critical examination of the heart could not be made, but hydropericardium began probably about the nineteenth day, and was the immediate cause of the termination of life on the twenty-third day. During all this time he was able to lie down but a few brief moments at a time, and his breathing was very irregular and distressing, yet his patience never waned. His mind was perfectly clear to the last, and his confidence in homœopathy to do all for him that could be done by man, was unshaken. As the pains and sufferings changed from time to time, various remedies gave much relief, notably *Nux mosch.* ^{200}, *Ran. bulb.* ^{200}, *Acon.* ^{10m}, *Ign.* ^{200} *Verat. vir.* ^{30}, *Lactuca vir.* ^{200}, and others. We telegraphed at full length to Dr. Lippe, several times, who advised every time *Lachesis*, and we gave it at many different times, as we all agreed that it corresponded exceedingly well, but it had no effect on the main symptoms. About six hours before the doctor died I told him I gave him up. When his wife came in, a moment after, he said,

in his usual quiet way, "Well, the doctor begins to agree with me, now, that I cannot get well." I cannot dwell on the scenes of grief which followed on the part of his devoted family, but during it all he who loved them so well was as calm as ever. He fell peacefully asleep at three in the morning.

My pen can do no justice to his character, but I have presented this sketch of his case, feeling that these details, though personal, belong to all of us who knew him but to respect and love him. His death is a

"If a beautiful shaft of granite or of marble were erected over his resting-place, it would need no inscription for his numerous friends and the medical men of his time, but the name of



"The loss which has been sustained by this Society has impressed the hearts of its members with sentiments of profound regret, and impels them to record their tribute of respect among the transactions of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, that it may there remain as a testimony, alike honorable to the memory of the deceased and to the institution of which he was a highly valued member.

"The members of this Society heartily sympathize with the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased, and respectfully proffer their condolence under this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

"Under a full sense of the loss sustained, they feel called on to bow with humble resignation to the will of that merciful Father, in whose hand are the issues of life, and to rejoice in the assurance that that which to us is loss is to him gain, and that he with whom we have been so intimately connected has left us a bright example in the faithful performance of his duties, as a man, a patriotic citizen, and a Christian physician. His voice is silent, his seat vacant. He has gone to receive from the Divine Master the welcome plaudit, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

"On whom shall his mantle fall? Who of us shall be able to wear it worthily?"

The committee offer no resolutions, but instruct the secretary to forward a copy of the above to the family of the deceased.

Moses Dodge, M. D.
H. B. Eaton, M. D. } *Committee.*
C. H. Burr, M. D.

N E Med Gaz Aug 1877

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Wm E. Payne.

Wm E. Payne, M.D.

PAMPINELLA, FRANK NATHAN

FRANK NATHAN PAMPINELLA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in 1863 at Troy, New York, son of Solomon and Mary Quackenbush Pampinella. He received his literary education at Troy Academy, Troy, graduating from that institution with the degree of A. M. He then took up the study of medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, graduating in 1883, with the M. D. degree. He then settled in Philadelphia and in his practice has made a specialty of the treatment of locomotar ataxia.

King ~~Vol IV~~

PAMPINELLA, FRANK NATHAN

DR. PAMPINELLA WAS DERANGED

Bulletin Nov 23 1907

Coroner's Jury Decides That He Ended His Life With Opium While Temporarily Insane.

WORRIED OVER FINANCES

Suicide by opium poison while temporarily deranged was the verdict of the Coroner to-day concerning the death of Dr. Frank N. Pampinella, forty-four years old, of 1321 Spruce st.

"Is there a doubt in your mind that Dr. Pampinella was temporarily deranged?" asked the Coroner of Frank Kite, a Deputy Coroner.

"No, I believe he became insane from worry over financial troubles."

In instructing the jury, Coroner Jermon said: "The only charitable way is to return a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged. The deceased was a physician of excellent repute and stood high in the community. He was evidently worried over money matters."

The only witnesses heard at the inquest were W. A. Howell, caretaker at 1321 Spruce st., and George Cooper, elevator boy. They testified to discovering Dr. Pampinella unconscious in his office yesterday morning. They sent him to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital.

Mrs. Pampinella, in a sworn statement, said that her husband called her to the telephone, Thursday, to tell her that he would spend the night in his office. She said that he had suffered pains in the head for two weeks.

Dr. Bolin, the Coroner's physician, testified that Dr. Pampinella had died of opium poison taken in suicidal intent.

Prostrated with grief at the tragedy Mrs. Pampinella was unable to see visitors to-day. Inquiry at her home elicited the statement that nothing had been found among her husband's correspondence or effects to indicate that he had contemplated self-destruction. The suicide theory is scouted by members of the family who think that Dr. Pampinella may had lately obtained relief from his highly strung nerves by using the drug, and took an overdise. It was demed, however, that any habit of this kind was known. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

According to the investigation by the police, Dr. Pampinella took his life because of worriment over the financial outlay for an electrical appliance which he believed was a sure cure for locomotor-ataxia and paralysis. He was a prominent Mason, forty-four years old, married, and lived at 508 S. 42d st.

HAD ACTED SUSPICOUSLY.

Though not regarded so at the time, Dr. Pampinella's suspicious actions began Thursday night when he told W. A. Howell, superintendent of the building, that he would remain in his office all night. Yesterday morning, the bell-boy awoke the doctor with difficulty. A patient who called during the morning, after waiting half an hour, left because Dr. Pampinella refused to open his door.

Prompted by these curious circumstances, Superintendent Howell went to the doctor's office and found him lying unconscious on a couch and breathing heavily. Dr. G. E. Pfaghler, who has an office in the Burlington, had the physician sent to the hospital. At first it was thought that the man had died of heart disease. A letter from Dr. Shoemaker, of the hospital, to the Coroner, however, told of his suspicions, and Dr. Bolin performed an autopsy, which revealed that morphine poisoning caused death. A bottle of the drug was found in his office.

On the dead physician's office desk were found this note, addressed to Mr. Howell, and three letters, one of which was addressed to Mrs. Russell Sage:

"Please mail the letters left on the table in front of the inkstand. Do nothing until you telephone to Mr. William N. Stewart. Tell him to come at once. Yours truly, F. N. Pampinella.

"P. S.—Tell Mr. Stewart where to find me."

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Masonic Lodge to which Dr. Pampinella belonged and which will conduct his funeral.

LEFT LETTER FOR MRS. SAGE.

Mr. Stewart and the dead physician's wife reached the Burlington shortly after Dr. Pampinella's condition was discovered. The wife was given the custody of the letters, but could give no explanation for her husband's deed.

In his zealous investigation and study of locomotor ataxia, Dr. Pampinella became well known. Recently, it is said, he completed a machine for the electrical treatment of the disease, and upon this contrivance spent a vast deal of money. He sold his handsome house at 1602 Lehigh ave. at a sacrifice several months ago.

About the Coroner's office it was said that the letter addressed to Mrs. Sage may have been a request for financial assistance.

Dr. Pampinella was born in New York State. He graduated as a homoeopathic physician and opened an office in the Falls of Schuylkill. There he married Elizabeth Winpenny. His first wife died about ten years ago. He remarried, and of this union there is a little girl.

Dr. Pampinella formerly resided at 1524 Lehigh ave., where he devoted not only most of his time, but most of his money upon an electrical appliance. He believed firmly that electric currents would sensitize the deadened nerves and bring them back to health.

About four years ago he opened an office in the Imperial Hotel, New York, also maintaining an office at his Lehigh ave. home, and making almost daily trips between the two cities. Subsequently he removed to 1602 Lehigh ave., where the same arrangement was maintained until several weeks ago when he moved to West Philadelphia and had his office at the Burlington.

During his stay in New York he secured a lucrative practice and is said to have spent his income freely.

PANCOAST, SETH

Phila. Feb. 24/70

Dr. H. M. Smith

Dear Sir

By request of the Editors of the "American Journal of Homeopathic Materia Medica" I send you the following.

Seth Pancoast M.D. Graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852. Present address 917 Arch St. Phila. When I have resided about eight (8) years I began the practice of Homeopathy about three years ago. Previous to Allopathy from the time I graduated until I commenced the practice of Homeopathy. Occupied the chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy for four years in the Penn. Medical University of Phila. when Allopathy has taught - Was convinced of the errors of the old system of practice by reading "Hughes Manual of Pharmacodynamics" -

Respectfully

S. Pancoast

PARDEE, ENSIGN BENNETT

ENSIGN BENNETT PARDEE, New York city, son of Dr. Walter Pardee and Almira M. Bennett, his wife, is a native of Rochester, New York, born August 25, 1853. Dr. Walter Pardee was one of the early practitioners of homœopathy in New York city, and a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of the "Mayflower." Dr. Hilem Bennett, father of Almira M. Bennett and maternal grandfather of Dr. Ensign B. Pardee, was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in western New York, a physician and surgeon of much prominence in Rochester for many years, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy from the second year of its existence. Dr. Pardee acquired his literary education in public and grammar schools and also in the College of the City of New York, when he was a student in 1870-1871. He was educated in medicine in New York University, where he came to the degree in 1875, and he holds the certificate of honor of that institution and the certificate of attendance upon the courses of Professor Loomis' private institute, Bellevue Hospital, 1874. Since graduation, with the exception of two years' practice in Rochester, he has practiced medicine in New York city. From 1890 until 1898 he was visiting physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island. Since 1881 he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and he also is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York. Dr. Pardee married, October 10, 1882, Clara B. Burton, by whom he has three children—Harold E. B. Pardee, Gertrude B. Pardee and Irving H. Pardee.

King Vol IV

PARDEE, IRA H

IRA H. PARDEE, Ashtabula, Ohio, was born in Windham, Ohio, May 12, 1859, son of Samuel A. and Diadama (Owen) Pardee, the former of French, English and Dutch ancestry, and the latter of Scotch, Welsh and Irish ancestry. He attended the district schools and Hiram College, continued his literary education in Ada, Ohio, and completed his professional course by graduation from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, March 12, 1889. He has been in active practice in Ashtabula for fifteen years, and is a trustee and member of the executive board of the Ashtabula General Hospital. He is a member of the Ashtabula County Homœopathic Medical Society, is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, a Forester, and also member of the National Union, Knights of Maccabees, and Woodmen of the World. He was deputy state supervisor of elections in Ohio in 1902-3. He married Ella R. Pierce, July 30, 1881, and they have one son, Azro J. Pardee.

King Vol IV

PARDEE, MOSES CLIFFORD

MOSES CLIFFORD PARDEE, Brooklyn, New York, born South Norwalk, Conn., April 25, 1865; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1899.

PARDEE, WALTER, M. D., of New York, was born in Sharon, Conn., on the 25th day of September, 1822. After attaining to manhood, he was attracted to the study of medicine, and turning his attention to the acquisition of a knowledge of that science, received his diploma from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in March, 1860. He now enjoys a lucrative practice in the city of New York. He is a close student, a hard worker, and a staunch advocate of homœopathy.

N Amer Jl Hom Mar 1903

Dr. Walter Pardee, of New York, died at the residence of his son, Dr. Ensign B. Pardee, 74 West 48th Street, on February 11. Dr. Pardee was born in Sharon, Conn., in 1822. He studied medicine with Dr. Hilem Bennett, of Rochester, whose daughter he married. He was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College in 1860 and started practice in New York immediately afterward. He retired from active practice in 1882, since which time he has been an invalid.

Med Century Mar 1 1903

OBITUARY.

Dr. Walter Pardee, one of the oldest homœopathic physicians of this city, died at the residence of his son, Dr. E. B. Pardee, on February 11th. Dr. Pardee was a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College; he practiced for forty years in West 34th street, retiring from practice in 1882, since which time he had been an invalid. He was eighty-one years of age.

PARDEE, WARD C

My full name is Ward C Pardee of Penn
I graduated at Homœopathic Medical College, in the year 1860.
My present address is Classon ave Bklyn, county of Kings
State of N.Y., where I have resided since 1857
Previous to that time I practised in New York City
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1860 at 320 fr N.Y.C.Y.

PARKER, CHARLES.

Death of Dr. Charles Parker.

Chas. Parker, M. D., died at his home near Panama Tuesday, Dec. 27, aged eighty years.

Dr. Parker was one of the pioneer homopathic physicians of Chautauqua county, occupying a prominent position in his profession until he retired from practice because of feeble health fifteen years ago. He was the proprietor of a large sanitarium in Jamestown for many years, the W. C. A. hospital now occupying its location. His father was one of the early settlers of the county, having settled upon a farm in the town of Ellery in 1872. Dr. Parker's first wife was a daughter of Major Samuel Sinclair, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who founded the village of Sinclairville. His second wife, a daughter of Wm. Atherly, a pioneer of the town of Harmony, survives him with five sons and a daughter. David B. Parker of Randolph and Will D. Parker of Mayville being among the number.

Dr. Parker was well known to the older residents of adjoining counties, and has always born an unblemished reputation as an honorable Christian gentleman.

The funeral was held Thursday at 1 o'clock p. m.

RANDOLPH REGISTER.(N.Y.)
1.3.1892.

Panama. — Dr. Charles Parker died at his home near this village yesterday, aged 80 years. He was one of the veteran homeopathic physicians of this locality.

News, Buffalo. 12.28.

Dr. Charles Parker settled at Ashville, but in 1847 became a homœopath and removed to Fredonia. He then went to Forestville and from thence to Ellery.*

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

PARKER, EDWIN K

Edwin K. Parker: In reply to my letter of inquiry sent to Dr. Parker, of Littleton, N. M., I received a letter from his cousin informing me that Dr. Parker died on August 29, 1902. Th-

PARKER, HENRY C.

Bedford.—Dr. Henry C. Parker introduced homœopathy into Bedford in 1849. He continued till his death, December 31st, 1861, aged forty-six.

HENRY C. PARKER, M. D.

The early history of Homœopathy in Texas is largely the history of one man. Its introduction was the work of his determined will—its reception the influence of his mental power and personal character. While the progress of Homœopathy in Texas, as every where else, is due to the innate truth of its philosophy and the excellence of its healing methods. its introduction and favorable reception, so different from that which it usually encounters, were the work and influence of Henry C. Parker, M. D., a medical pioneer whose life has been one of brave endeavor and heroic achievement.

Dr. Parker was born in Georgia, in the year 1819. His early life was that of a poor farmer's son—a life of toil, of hard-fisted barefooted labor. The plow was his implement and the axe his weapon. With the one he opened the soil for his sustenance, and with the other cut down the forest for his comfort. He learned the last half of Poor Richard's maxim first, "early to rise." This he always practiced, but "early to bed," never; for while all the household slept he studied, not by the steady light of gas, or the mellow Argand, but by the uncertain flicker of a pine "lighter knot." For six years he never allowed himself to sleep until he had read his hundred pages. He was a cormorant of books, a reading glutton, and it seemed as if he was possessed of an abnormal appetite for intellectual food. He had no choice of books; the stock was too limited for selection. He devoured all that came within his reach, until one said that his mind was like a maelstrom taking in all that came within the influence of its resistless motion.

When eighteen years old the farmer boy became a student of medicine. With characteristic thoroughness of preparation he devoted five years to this study, although he attended but one course of lectures. He began practce about fifteen miles from Columbus, Mississippi, in the Tombigbee valley, a populous region where the prevailing diseases were congestive and bilious fevers of a malignant type. Such a boy could not but be a successful man. A student so laborious could not fail to acquire a large practice.

In the year 1845 the typhus fever was imported into the neighborhood by several sailors. It spread like a prairie fire. It visted every plantation. Hundreds of both races and of all conditions died. Medical treatment (not Homœopathic,) proved utterly unavailing. After spending almost an entire night with two favorite negroes who, in spite of every aid that medical science could render and every promise of recovery that symptoms could indicate, died like flashes before daylight. Dr. Parker started for his home disgusted with remedies of uncertain action and with theories that practice did not establish. He determined to take no more patients. He was too honest to pretend to a knowledge he did not possess, and too manly to practice a falsehood. But on his way homeward he was besought to prescribe for a young lady just taken. At length he yielded, and retired from her bedside to his own sick chamber. He lay there several days, prescribing from reports brought to him. One afternoon the messenger reported symptoms that wore suspicious. He speedily sought her chamber, and found her gaily chatting with friends, but his eye detected the presence of death. He told the family he had no power over the disease, and that unless other remedies than his were applied she must die in a few hours. He had heard of the success which attended the practice of Dr. John D. Logue, a Homœopathic physician of Meridian, and he entreated them to send for him. They thought him unnecessarily anxious. The young girl was quite comfortable; they could see no indications of death. They refused to call Dr. Logue, and the patient was dead before daylight. Dr. Parker was too much in earnest to hesitate in his course. He sought Dr. Logue, visited his patients, saw his practice, studied Homœopathy, and became his business partner.

With that enterprise and zeal which had marked his whole life, Dr. Parker determined to seek a broader field. He opened an office in Houston, in April, 1848, and became the pioneer of Homœopathy in the young empire of the Southwest. Texas had attracted to herself great numbers of the young, vigorous, thinking men of the older states, and there were already in Houston sixteen Old School physicians—men of a high average of ability, but demoralized by professional jealousies and bickerings. Dr. Parker's was the largest and best library in the city. With true professional courtesy it was open to all his brethren. They soon found him to be in diagnosis and practical skill a match for the best of them, while his kindness and fair dealing commanded their respect. Whenever a critical case demanded consultation he was the

A summing up of the results to be obtained from the remedies would be, that sight in some cases of apparent myopia can be made emmetropic without the use of glasses; in others, the strength of the glass required can be diminished; and in others, possibly the disease arrested at the point it has reached when first brought under treatment.

Another question belonging strictly to this subject is, may we not have the signs of staphyloma posticum without any, or at least, a proportionate elongation of the ball? In other words, is the staphyloma positive evidence that distension, protrusion, ectasia has taken place?

physician called for that purpose; for while the Allopaths disagreed with each other, they all, for the time, agreed with the Homœopath. When consulting, it was Dr. Parker's rule to advise Allopathic remedies if there was a probability of their success, if not, to offer Homœopathic treatment, which was never refused. In this way the physicians of the city accuired some knowledge of the virtues of a few of our leading remedies, and did not hesitate to make such use of them as they were capable of.

Dr. Parker's fame spread apace. Many chronic "incurables" sought and obtained relief at his hands. They came to him from far and near. His practice was soon acknowledged to be the largest in the state. Incidentally it may be stated that, although these were *ante bellum* hard money times when the value of a dollar compared with its present purchasing power was at least two to one, in the first nine years of his practice he collected ninety thousand dollars. When the newness of the country is considered, and the sparceness of the population remembered, it is possible that there is no other record of any such successful practice.

In September of the year 1848, the same year of his location in Houston, the yellow fever broke out with great violence. The Old School doctors had waited for this formidable disease to test the pretentions of Homœopathy. They were determined that the young doctor should have a wrestle with it, and they called him to almost the first case that appeared. But he had anticipated them and had prepared himself for the conflict by the careful study of all that had been written on this disease. At that time there was no Homœopathic authority on the treatment of yellow fever, and the Doctor was obliged to rely on his own unaided skill in the application of the great law, *similia similibus curantur*. But this he undertook with a confidence which was fully justified by the result. During the epidemic he treated one hundred and eighty cases, receiving many after they had been abandoned by the old practitioners. Of all he lost less than six per cent, and in every case placed his patient on the street in less time and with less prostration than where a cure had been effected by the old methods. Terrible as was this epidemic, a pestilence even more formidable soon followed. During the same winter Asiatic cholera raged in Texas. The people of Houston reasoned by a short method of logic that if Homœopathic treatment cured yellow fever, it might be equally efficacious in cholera, and as a consequence Dr. Parker was overrun with patients. He was called to large numbers without losing one that he received in the early stage of the disease, and saving many who had lain in collapse for hours. All opposition to Homœopathy now ceased, and Dr. Parker's life until 1853 was one of pleasant, successful, and remunerative practice. The yellow fever epidemic of 1853 was the most malignant that ever visited Texas. The record of his practice during this fearful season of pestilence is one of herculean exer ion. He treated four hundred and seventy-four patients with a loss (due in many cases to bad nursing.) of only forty-two. For five weeks he averaged four visits in every hour of the twenty-four. With such labor sleep was impossible, and it was no wonder that at its close the brave physician found himself a physical wreck, a prematurely old man. In these five weeks the labor of years had been concentrated, and a rugged physique which had defied years of hard labor was shaken. During the next year the epidemic again appeared and was treated with the same success as before. The health of Dr. Parker continued to decline so rapidly that he was compelled to solicit Dr. Blake, of Brenham, who had a few years before embraced Homœopathy, to remove to Houston and become his partner, which he did in 1855. After the epidemic of that year (for the yellow fever came in three successive years.) Dr. Parker retired from active practice, passing most of his time on his plantation in Montgomery county.

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year 1867, when Dr. Parker, true to his antecedents and instincts, entered the field at Galveston and remained in active practice there until the fever, having nearly run its course in that city, had assumed an epidemic form in Houston whither he followed it and where he practiced until the end of the epidemic. During the months of September and October in that year he treated one huudred and twenty cases with a mortality of seven, two or three of whom were in a hopeless condition when put under treatment. After this epidemic, Dr. Parker published a pamphlet entitled, "Some Account of the Yellow Fever as it appeared in Galveston and Houston in 1867, together with its Symptoms, Treatment, etc." Only a few copies of this pamphlet were circulated, the remainder of the edition having been accidentally destroyed.

[This interesting pamphlet will appear in subsequent numbers.—Ed.]

Like most men who make a mark in the world, Dr. Parker is an aggressive man. While he is courteous and affable in social life, tender and sympathetic at the bedside, he can be, when the occasion demands it, belligerant as a soldier. His life affords many examples—more especialy in recent years—of the exercise of an indomitable will in the defence of Homœopathy; and it may not be uninteresting to give here one example of another kind, illustrating his physical courage. His plantation home was the resort of hunters from all portions of the country. It was located in a district abounding with all sorts of game, and especially with bears. Dr. Parker loved to fight these animals about as well as he loved to fight the fever. His stock of imported and trained dogs was large and valuable, the game abundant and guests plenty; so that in the intervals of business he had all the sport and manly exercise he desired. On one of his hunts an incident occured that found its way into the descriptive and pictorial papers which magnified an ordinary occurrence into a wonderful achievement. The Doctor, and a Philadelphia guest, Mayor Saunderson, were bear hunting. The dogs had a very large bruin at bay; but he was fighting fiercely when the Doctor came up. Fearing to fire lest he should kill a valuable dog, he dropped his rifle, and sprang on the bear's back to fight him at close quarters. He plunged his knife into the beast's throat, and at the same moment the major coming up, full of excitement at the doctor's supposed danger, made a lunge at the animal driving his knife through the doctor's hand, and pinning it to the bear. The picture that Frank Leslie made of the scene in which the doctor appeared in heroic attitude with glaring eyes, and hair pointing to every part of the sphere *a la* Davie Crockett, was something wonderful to behold.

Dr. Parker still lives actively superintending his large plantations and taking a lively interest in all that pertains to Homœopathy; and although he does not engage in general practice, his services are so often required as consulting physician in difficult and chronic cases that he seldom finds himself unemployed professionally.

Such is the early history of Homœopathy in Texas, as exemplified in the life of its pioneer, Dr. Henry C. Parker.

U S Med Invest Nov 1 1875

PARKER, JAMES DANIEL

JAMES DANIEL PARKER, Sandusky, Ohio, was born in Sandusky, September 2, 1876, son of James Daniel and Sarah Susan (Gurley) Parker. He is of English descent in the paternal line and of Irish descent in the maternal line. He attended district schools, the high school of Sandusky and was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1900. Since that time he has engaged in general practice in Sandusky. He has been surgeon to the police and fire departments since February, 1901. Dr. Parker married, August 29, 1900, Florence G. Day, and they have one child, Ruth Evelyn Parker.

King Vol IV

PARKER, JAMES W

JAMES W. PARKER, M. D.,
Warsaw, Ill.

PARKER, THOMAS ELWOOD

Dr Parker was born at Ravenroyd, Parkersville, Chester County Penna, on December 16th 1854. and died at his office at his home in Woodbury on December 29th 1913 of cerebral hemorrhage. He was educated at Worrall Academy, the Normal School at West Chester and Westtown School. He studied medicine under the late Dr J B Woofd of West Chester and graduated from the Hahnemann College of Phila in 1880. Constantine Hering's name appears on Dr Parker's diploma a fact of which he was very proud. As Dr died a few weeks after this was the last class that could have this venerable man's name to look back on in after years.

For three years he practised in his home town and then moved to Claremont N H where he practised six years. In the fall of 1889, a few weeks after the decease of Dr Daniel R Gardiner one of the founders of this Society, Dr Parker moved to Woodbury and took up Dr Gardiner's practice. In 1890 he was elected a member of the West Jersey, in 1891 a member of the American Institute and in 1896, a member of this Society (State). All the years he practised me retained his membership in the Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Society of Penna, and the last few years of his life he was associated with the Gloucester Couny Medical Society. How well he was thought of was evidenced by the large number of physicians who were present at the funeral exercises at his home on New Year's Day. Every one of the medical societies were represented there. Dr Parkwr has served on some of the bureaus of this Society, and contributed many pap ers, but was not ~~as~~ as active in this society as in the West Jersey Society. There he will be missed for he made a very effec tive secretary and his place will be hard to fill. In the West Jersey Hom Hospital anf in the Training School for Nurseshis loss is keenly felt, he being Secretary of the Joint Board of the Training School.

Dr Parker was elected Coroner of Gloucester County in 1895 receiving the largest majority ever given to a candidate for this office in that County. He made an efficient Coroner

He was a member of the Woodbury Board of Health for several years, a member of the Board of Education, serving several years as district clerk and for two years before his death, as Medical Inspector of all the public schools in the City of Woodbury.

Dr Parker was greatly interested in historical matters and as secretary and treasurer of the Gloucester County Historic Society, he was very, very useful. He was a member of the Presbyterian Chuch in Woodbury and secretary of its Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Property Committee. In all these positions as in every other one he led, he was faithful to his trust. As secretary myself, in various bodies and association for over fifty years I consider myself an expert in such matters and I say unhesitatingly Dr Parker was the best all round secretary I ever knew.

As a physician Dr Parker was liked by his associates. Kind and gentle in his manner he won the confidence and esteem of his patients and colleagues. As a christian he was exemplary, and true, living up to his vows as a Christian should.

As a citizen he was ever ready to labor for the good and welfare of his citym county and state.

As a friend he was loyal and steadfast as a husband he was ever loving and true. (Wallace McGeorge)

PARKHURST, BURLEIGH

Atlantic Comm.

care a. champion

Aug 1 1933

My dear Doctor.

I have been reading "Nash's next Reader" the last two weeks and find it not only most interesting but the most helpful thing I have yet got onto. I want to thank you for suggesting it. I am reading it right along, in connection with Hughes Pharmacodynamics, and allen's little de yuohs. and hope to get into my head some clear understanding of a few of the pathogenetic effects of Dct. if only in a small way. I get some lucid idea of how to use the things

PARKHURST, BURLEIGH

from this book, which I have not
got elsewhere.

If you own a copy of this book
on Insanity will you keep it
for me? I shall need it next
year. I want a Rome also,
but I want one of the later
editions, & if you see one,
keep it for me -

Yours as ever

Bishop Parkhurst

PARKHURST, CHARLES B.

PARKHURST—Dr. Charles B. Parkhurst died of phthisis pulmonalis, at Colorado Springs, on Jan. 16th.

Am. Hom. Obs. March, 1877

Name in full

Charles B. Parkhurst M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Irasburg Orleans Co. Vermont

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate of New York Homoeopathic College

Dr. Charles B. Parkhurst, in Colorado Springs, Col., January 16th, of cosumption, aged thirty-four years.

The deceased was born in Troy, Vt., on the 10th day of November, 1842. He received a liberal education, and choosing the profession of medicine, pursued his studies at the New York Homœopathic School of Medicine, where he graduated with honor. Commencing practice in his native state, he removed in the year 1872 to Chicago, where he had a very lucrative practice until failing health obliged him to seek the milder climate of Colorado. Locating at Colorado Springs, in the summer of 1874, he acquired and sustained an extensive practice, doing more labor in fact than his strength justified. He finally yielded though very reluctantly, to the progress of his disease, and after long-protracted suffering, passed away from the scenes of his trials. Having gained many warm friends in this community, his loss will be most deeply felt, and his sorrowing wife and interesting children will receive universal sympathy. .U S Med inves Feb 15 1877

1117

FEB 10 1870 NEW YORK

Irasburg Vermont Feb 26th/70

J. P. Talbot - M.D

Dear Sir

I find under the head of Vermont historical sketch a number of errors

Dr. Hiram C. Orcutt of Derby has gone West - hoping an opening & where a good practitioner would be well supported Dr. McDuffee not being in practice.

Dr. H. H. Carpenter died July 1867 at Newport

Dr. Chester Scott began practice at Irasburg but removed to Lyndon Caledonia Co. some

years since never practised at
Hartwell. At Irthlingborough
was succeeded by his brother Martin
L. Scott followed by C. R. Taylor
& brother H. Lorraine Taylor Died October
1865. Dr. C. B. Parkhurst in practice
since Taylors death at Irthlingborough
& still remains (never married —
Age 50 in 1900 A.D.)
Dr. C. B. Darling never in practice
at Irthlingborough.

Dr. E. D. Kenny
Became Licentiate in Homoeopathic Practice
C. B. Parkhurst M.D.

PARKHURST, GABRIEL HARRISON, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., on May 31st, 1836. His father, Lewis D. Parkhurst, was a farmer, and he is the fourth generation removed from the original "three brothers" who emigrated to this country in the early days of New England history. He was educated in his early youth at Florida, preparing for college at the S. S. Seward Institute, under that eminent scholar, J. W. Round, A. M. Subsequently he entered Union College, but being disinclined, after remaining there awhile, to spend so much time as was required by the ordinary curriculum on the dead languages and mathematics, he at eighteen years of age, having determined upon adopting the medical profession, became an assistant in the drug store of, and a student of medicine with, Dr. Charles P. Smith, of Chester, N. Y. At a later period he transferred himself to the tutorship of D. C. Jayne, M. D., of his own native place, a homœopathist, and the ablest and most successful practitioner in all that section of the country.

He graduated in allopathy at Castleton, Vt., in 1860, and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1861, having in the meantime become a convert to homœopathy. After graduating he settled in Peekskill, N. Y., but in 1863 removed to Elmira, where he acquired a fine practice among the best families in the place. Three years later he was chosen Physician to the Orphans' Home of that place, supplanting an allopath of great skill and high reputation. He also filled the position of Medical Examiner to Public Schools by appointment from the Board of Education, examining and vaccinating several hundred pupils. In 1867, he was appointed by Common Council a member of the Board of Health, that being the first and the last instance in that city, so far, of a homœopath being elevated to a seat in an official capacity with the allopaths. In all these positions he rendered the public conspicuous service, and the public was not slow to recognize his earnest and well-directed efforts on its behalf. During the following year, having previously contracted a bronchitis that had become chronic, and fearing bronchial phthisis, he determined upon a visit to the South, making Florida his objective point. His health partially re-established, he returned home, but in the ensuing year had to repeat his trip. After a somewhat protracted visit, he came back North in 1870, and removed to Brooklyn, where he is now rapidly building up a flourishing practice.

He has never taken an active part in politics, devoting his entire attention to the duties of his profession. His thorough professional attainments, his skill and attention, render him successful and popular as a physician, while his extensive reading in the domain of the natural sciences, and his agreeable social qualities, render him an ornament to society and an instructive and entertaining member of any community in which he may reside. His contributions to professional literature are few but choice. He was married in 1861.

GABRIEL HARRISON PARKHURST, Allendale, New Jersey, was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, May 31, 1836, son of Lewis Dubois and Susan Coleman Parkhurst. The family has been in this country for several generations. His earlier education was acquired in the S. S. Seward Institute of Florida, New York, and his literary education in Union College, Schenectady, New York. He studied medicine at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, whence he graduated in 1860, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College, whence he graduated in 1861. Since graduation he has engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Parkhurst married, December 11, 1861, Mary W. Sloat. Their children are Mary Sloat and Martha Coleman Parkhurst.

King Vol IV

Name in full

G H Parkhurst M D

P. O. Address in full

Elmira Chemung Co

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York Homoeopathic Col

LUMEN BOYDEN PARKHURST, M.D.,

Of Northampton, Mass., was elected a member of the Institute, in 1881, at its session at Brighton Beach. He was born in Milford, Mass., October 26, 1844. He studied medicine with our late associate, Dr. Wm. B. Chamberlain, of Worcester, attended lectures at the Boston University School of Medicine, and graduated therefrom in 1879. After practising a short while in Boston, he removed to Northampton the year of his graduation, where he remained in practice. He died November 7, 1896.

a.I.H. 1898

PARKHURST, LUMEN BOYDEN

died Nov 7 '96

Name (in full,) Luman Boyden Parkhurst

Date and Place of Birth Oct 26 1854 - Milford Mass

If Graduate in Liberal Arts. No

Medical Studies. Yes

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Dr Wm B. Chamberlain - Worcester mass

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

Boston University School of Medicine - 1876 - 79

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Boston University School of Medicine March 6th 1879

Places and Dates of Practice.

Boston

Northampton Mass. from 1879

to date

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

President - Homeopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts -

(OVER)

PARKS, ISAAC N., M. D., of Coruna, Mich., was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 16th, 1840. He was the son of Rev. Isaac Parks, D.D., of Whitehall, New York, who for forty years filled honorable positions in the M. E. Church, of which he was a member. He was twice elected a member of the General Conference, and received the degree of D.D. from the Middletown University. In 1852, he was elected to the Legislature of New York, but did not serve; the same year he was appointed Regent of the University of the State of New York, which position he retained till his death.

Dr. Parks' literary education was commenced at the Utica Free Academy, and finished at the Fairfield Seminary in the State of New York. After leaving Fairfield, he was urged to attend the Union College of Schenectady, but being weary with boarding school life, and having entered into an agreement with four of his associates, who had been his companions for five years at the seminary, to meet at Albany in the month of August, 1860, and prosecute the study of law, he peremptorily refused to follow any other than the course marked out by himself. Arriving in Albany the last of August, 1860, he found his four chums ensconced at the hotel, and studying medicine at the Albany Medical College; they had a stormy meeting, and the whole course of his future life was changed; argument and debate on his part accomplished nothing, and he was compelled to yield, and, using his own language, "take his daily dose of medicine for the next three years." He graduated, in 1863, and was immediately married to Miss T. G. Barnes, niece of the Hon. J. F. Benjamin, and went to Missouri, where he was appointed Deputy Prevost Marshall, but remained only a short time. In the fall of 1863, he commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Chicago, where he remained eighteen months, and then returned to the State of New York. In 1866, he assumed the practice of Dr. Henry Ladd, an old practitioner in Seneca county, O. Here his attention was first directed to the science of homœopathy by Dr. W. H. Storer, a professional friend of his. Dysentery was the prevailing disease of the year, and homœopathists alone were successful in its treatment. He inquired of the doctor as to the forms of their dilutions, tried a few of the remedies given him, then investigated homœopathy as a science, and, in 1869, unfurled the banner of homœopathy for himself, and with the banner of light for his guide will ever defy ignorance and superstition.

His father dying suddenly, he returned to New York, where he remained till 1870, when he came to Coruna, Mich. He had scarcely established himself in the practice before he was called to fill the chair of Anatomy in the Lansing Homœopathic College, the first college of the kind ever established in the State of Michigan. This position he filled until the close of the session, when the pressure of business at home compelled him to resign. He now occupies the position of Physician and Surgeon of the Coruna Coal Mines, this with his daily practice leaves hardly any time for literary culture.

PARKS, JOHN M

JOHN M. PARKS, M.D.

FRANKLIN, O.

Dr. Parks was born in Warren county, O., January 29, 1810. He died in Franklin, O., May 1, 1890, in the eighty-first year of his age. He graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College in 1838.

He practiced his profession, according to the allopathic system, in Mount Pleasant, Oxford, and St. Mary's, in Ohio, from 1838 to 1845. In the latter year he removed to Cincinnati. While practicing in that city he became interested in the homœopathic system, partly from the reading of some books loaned to him by Dr. William H. Peck, and partly by some experimental trials which he ventured to make in his treatment, at first giving his patients the option of method. Proceeding in this cautious way, he gradually became confirmed in his conviction as to the superior claims of homœopathy, and about 1848 he openly professed his entire conversion to the new school, and changed his practice accordingly.

He established the first homœopathic pharmacy in Cincinnati, which continued under his direction during his residence in that city. In 1860 he removed to Hamilton, in the adjoining county of Butler, but continuing an interest in the pharmacy in Cincinnati. While in Hamilton he was appointed to the charge of the Butler County Infirmary for two years, the first homœopathic physician who had held the appointment.

The opposition, excited by the old-school doctors of the county, was so violent that, notwithstanding the favorable result of the change in the rate of mortality, he could not succeed in retaining the position. During his two years of service the death-rate was 2 per cent. less than it had ever been before. In 1887, the Infirmary was again placed in the hands of a homœopathic superintendent.

Dr. Parks has been a thorough-going disciple of the Hahnemannian system, and has illustrated his faith by a faithful adherence to its methods. He has been a member of the Montgomery County Homœopathic Society from its organization, and has contributed various papers on practical subjects, but has never published anything. While the contest for the superintendency of the Butler County Infirmary was in progress, he vigorously and successfully

fought the battle against the allopathic contestants, for the second time, in the local papers. In 1886, he was Health Officer of the city of Hamilton.

He became a member of the Institute in 1853.

After the death of his wife, in 1888, he removed to Franklin, O., where two of his sons are in business. Although advanced in years, he retained a great deal of vigor, both bodily and mentally, continuing to practice when required until near the close of his life. He was an ardent Mason; an elder in the Presbyterian Church, earnest and devout; a diligent Bible student; a total abstainer from ardent spirits and tobacco.

A I H 1891

PARKS, JOHN M

Name in full

John M. Parks M.D

P. O. Address in full

Hamilton Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate Ohio Med. col.
in 1840
Have pract. Hom. since 1845 exclusively

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is John M Parks

I graduated at the Ohio Medical College, in the year 1840

My present address is Hamilton county of Butler

State of Ohio where I have resided since 1840

Previous to that time I practised in Cincinnati, St Mary's
Minster & Mt Pleasant

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1845 at Cincinnati

PARLIN, LOUIS.

Dr. Louis Parlin, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1835, commenced to practice homœopathy in Providence about 1839. He was a thorough scholar not only in medicine, but also in philology (he spoke fluently French, German, Italian, Spanish, and English), and classic literature. He commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was a man of strong character, and, although severely ridiculed by the medical fraternity, he soon had a strong hold on the people's favor by his eminent success in the practice of medicine. Of course, while the political parties were forming in the State, he had to throw his personal influence into the scale for freedom by becoming a "Dorrite." He stood by his party to the bitter end, and had to flee from the State. Where he went no one knew, nor was he ever heard from afterwards.

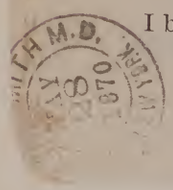
RI.

Some of his still living contemporaries say he went to Germany. His nationality is doubtful, some saying he was a German, some a Frenchman, and others that he was an American. Whatever nation he belonged to, that nation need not blush for her son.

The seed of homœopathy was sown, and, soon after the departure of Dr. Parlin, people were looking for a homœopathic physician. (W. C.)

PARMALEE, EZRA

My full name is
I graduated at Medical College, in the year
My present address is county of
State of where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year at



PARMELEE, LYMAN M

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

HENRY

PARMALEE, MYRON H

MYRON H. PARMELEE, Toledo, Ohio, was born in Fulton county, Ohio, November 17, 1849, son of William E. and Laura C. (Canfield) Parmelee, and is of English ancestry. He attended the Toledo public schools from 1855 until 1867, spent one year in the University of Michigan, graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1870, and from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1872. He has practiced in Toledo since June 6, 1872. He was professor of gynecology and obstetrics in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan from 1895 to 1897, and has been surgeon, gynecologist, and is now chief of the staff in the Toledo Hospital. He has been president of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Northwestern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, the Toledo Clinical Society and of the Toledo Homœopathic Club. He was surgeon for the Toledo cadets for ten years, and in the civil war served as drummer of Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry.

King Vol IV

PARMLEY, JOHN P., M.D., of Mifflin, Wisconsin, was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, March 9, 1853.

Soon afterward the family removed to Mifflin, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming. His early training was in the public schools of that place until the age of eighteen, when he entered the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, fitting himself as teacher of public schools, after which he engaged in teaching for some time. But prefering the study of medicine began with Dr. Herman Grunow as preceptor (who, by the way, was a student of Hahnemann and heard him lecture in Leipsic. Dr. Grunow was the pioneer homœopath of south western Wisconsin and was held in great esteem by the community, who, since his death, have erected a splendid monument to his memory).

Dr. Parmley attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of the State University of Iowa, in 1877–8, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in the year 1878–9. In 1885 Dr. Parmley again took special courses in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. And in 1891 attended a course through Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

In August, 1879, Dr. Parmley was married to Miss Augusta Grunow, eldest daughter of his preceptor, Dr. Grunow. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin, and now enjoys a good practice in Mifflin, Wisconsin, the mantle of his preceptor and father-in-law having fallen over him.

PARRY, MARTHA ALLEN, M.D., of Lancaster, Ohio, was born near Springboro, Warren county, Ohio, July 21, 1834.

Her parents, Hugh and Catharine Allen, were Irish, but more remotely of Scotch descent. At the early age of four years she lost her mother, leaving her to the care of one of the best of fathers. From early childhood he was indeed her guide, philosopher and friend, always inspiring her with determination to do her best, and make the most of every power God had given her; never were spirituality and strength more perfectly blended than in his character.

Her early education was obtained in her native town. Martha was brought up and is still a Presbyterian in faith, although most of her early companions belonged to the society of Friends, and were "black abolitionists" and practical prohibitionists. The very atmosphere surrounding her was surcharged with reform, and she grew up with the strong conviction that right was the only rule of life.

She was married in her teens to David S. Parry, and with him removed to Monmouth, Illinois. Soon after her marriage, the way seemed open for her to study medicine, but an event in domestic life prevented her, at least for several years, from attaining the ideal she had early cherished.

To her, it appeared almost self-evident that woman was by nature better qualified than man for the medical profession, and that many of the evils that needed reformation in that profession were like the evils in political life, partly, or mainly due to the absence of woman.

For more than twenty years she lived a quiet domestic life, but was identified with charitable and temperance work, in the meantime systematically reading, as opportunity offered, medical works, but more especially books treating on the diseases of women.

Early in the civil war she was anxious to volunteer as a nurse, her husband having enlisted, but he was rejected on account of an organic disease of the heart. Thus she was again disappointed.

In 1879, her husband having died and her only child, a son, being absent in the far west, her thoughts turned again to the medical profession. She found the new chivalry of the nineteenth century, the plain practical chivalry of justice, which gives to woman a fair chance to be all that God gives her power to be. She entered the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and was graduated in 1881.

Dr. Parry remained in Chicago two years practicing medicine, and meanwhile attended two post graduate terms in her alma mater. She was also a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association. Owing to ill health she left Chicago and spent two years visiting friends in Ohio, at the seashore and in Canada. She returned to Ohio and located for the practice of medicine in Columbus. Three years later she was offered the position of resident physician at Allegheny Springs, a summer resort in the mountains of East Tennessee, which she accepted. In 1890 she returned to Lancaster, Ohio, where she has successfully pursued her calling ever since.

Anson Parsons, M.D., born in Sunderland, Bennington County, Vermont, in 1830, enlisted in the United States Army in 1861, and while Hospital Steward at the United States Army Hospital of Camden Street, Baltimore, he attended lectures and graduated at the University of Maryland. Began the practice of homœopathy in 1866, at Albion, Erie County, and has since removed to Crawford County.

ANSON PARSONS, M. D.

Dr. Parsons was born in Sunderland, Vt., June 19, 1830, where he attended the district school until he was eighteen years old; he then went to Albion, Pa., where he attended school for a year, working for his board; at nineteen he began to teach and farm; in 1855 he became a homœopathist and had quite a practice, although his only knowledge of medicine was what he gained through study during the few leisure hours on his farm; in 1861 he enlisted in the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and while serving as Assistant Hospital Steward with the rank of Sergeant, at the Camden Street Hospital in Baltimore, he graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1864; he was mustered out at the close of the war, and on his discharge are these words: "Active, judicious, capable and faithful"—words which are said to have characterized his whole life. What more could one ask in a eulogy? At the close of the war the doctor returned to his home at Albion, where he practiced until 1871, when he removed to Springboro, Pa., where he lived and labored until his death, Feb. 25, 1903, after several years of failing health. His practice covered a large territory.

In 1851, at the age of twenty-one, the doctor married Miss Delora M. Brainerd, who died in 1862; her four children survive; in 1865 he married Miss Katherine Darling, of West Chester, Pa., who died in 1886, and in 1896 he married Mrs. Harriet R. Myers, of Dicksonburg, Pa., who survives.

The doctor was a Mason for thirty years, a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the G. A. R.; he was an Episcopalian by training and faith; his end was peace.

The doctor joined the Institute in 1883.

Am Inst Hom 1904

PARSONS, EPHRAIM, M. D., of Kewanee, Ill., was born May 8th, 1827, in Girard, Erie county, Pa., to which place his parents had moved from Bennington, Vt., several years previous. His father was killed while felling timber, when Ephraim was but two years of age; the family then returned to Vermont, and he lived with his grandfather until fifteen, working on the farms in the neighborhood during the summer, and attending school through the winter. He then went to live with Wm. A. Burnham, Principal of the English department of the Barr Seminary at Manchester, Vt., and while with him obtained a good English education and some knowledge of the languages; and, when qualified, taught school during the winter months.

Over anxious to pursue his studies, he attended to them so assiduously that his health failed, and he was compelled to abandon his purpose of securing a collegiate education. for a few years, therefore, he worked at the trade of a carpenter and joiner, but as soon as he was able, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ziegler, a "liberal" practitioner, in Pennsylvania; he remained with him, until being offered what he then considered a great inducement, he went to Aspinwall, to work upon the Panama Railroad. He was taken sick on the voyage, continued seriously ill while there, and at the end of a month gave up the enterprise and returned. On arriving in New York city he was obliged to go to a hospital, where he remained several days, until able to return to his friends in Vermont. When fully recovered, he again went to work at his trade, meanwhile continuing his studies. Not having the means wherewith to defray the expense of attending lectures, in the fall of 1852 he determined to start out and try his luck at healing the sick; and opened an office in Elyria, O., but not meeting with the pecuniary success he had hoped for, he soon departed for a little town sixteen miles from Toledo, in the heart of the "Black Swamp." Here he found plenty of sickness, but little money; and he was soon involved in debt, to defray which he resorted to teaching, and taught school for one dollar a day, and practised medicine for what he could get until he had paid his debts, and got something ahead.

In the fall of 1855 he went to Iowa, but the next season located in Altona, Ills. There, he succeeded in establishing a very good practice; but, about five years after his arrival there, the Pike's Peak fever became very prevalent in that region, and after it had carried off several of the doctor's best paying patients, he also was attacked by the disease, and with a party of others who were alike delirious, he started for the Peak. They were so fortunate, however, as to regain consciousness by the time they arrived at Fort Kearney, and, greatly exhausted, pecuniarily as well as physically, they sorrowfully returned.

Dr. Parsons then entered partnership with Dr. Thorpe, a homœopathic physician, in Wataga. Dr. Parsons had tested the system sufficiently to be satisfied of its value, and now determined to adopt it. After two years, Dr. Thorpe's health became so impaired that the entire practice fell to Dr. Parsons, who then felt that he was able, and that it was quite time he finished his studies and fully qualified himself for the duties which were devolving upon him; he therefore attended lectures, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, in the class of 1866. He then settled in Kewanee, where he is now located.

In 1858, he married Miss L. A. Wilcox, of Altona.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Illinois State Society.

Name in full

Ephraim Parsons

P. O. Address in full

Kewanee. Henry Co., Ills

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hahnemann Medical College

Chicago. Ills

PARSONS, GEORGE R.

Dr. George R. Parsons, of Kerrville, Texas, died on the 27th of November, after being in ill health for several months, at the age of fifty-one years.

Dr. Parsons was a warm personal friend of the editor of this journal, a friend at all times and under all circumstances. A native of Illinois and a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, this city, class of 1874, he went to Texas in the Fall of 1875 and sought our professional advice as to the most suitable location for him from the standpoint of health, his trouble being looked upon as incipient phthisis. He was sent to Kerrville, a mountain sanitarium northwest of San Antonio, where we were then residing, and there he lived till the day of his death, a monument to the climate which saved his life and restored his health. He did not long practice medicine but engaged in various business enterprises in all of which he was successful, and soon became one of the best known citizens of Southwestern Texas. He filled many offices of trust and profit and up to within a few days of his death was mayor of Kerrville, enjoying the confidence of the community to the fullest degree.

He was a man of warm heart, unfailing energy, never ceasing devotion to his work, whatever it happened to be, honest to a fault and true as steel in the friendships he formed. He was married and leaves a widow and three sons, two of them well grown young men. His funeral was largely attended and deep regret is manifested in Kerrville and for many miles around over the loss of one of the best known and most deservedly popular citizens of a large section of Southwestern Texas. The CENTURY tenders condolence to his family and friends and joins them in mourning the loss of one of the best friends its editor has ever had.

Med. Century, Jan 1894

PARSONS, KATHERINE

KATHERINE PARSONS, M. D.

Kate Parsons, M. D., died at her home in Cleveland, O., on September 3, 1907, after an illness of ten months. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Parsons was born in Southampton, England, June 11, 1832. She came to Cleveland with her parents in 1849 and after their death began the study of medicine in the Homœopathic Hospital College, graduating with the class of 1873. She immediately opened an office on Prospect Street, being the second woman physician to practice medicine in Cleveland, the late Dr. Myra K. Merrick preceding her as a pioneer in this noble work, now being done by so many good and able women. She became a member of the Institute in 1879.

Dr. Parsons was successful from the very beginning of her practice and in a few short years acquired a large and lucrative business. Her sincerity, good judgment and uniform success won for her the respect and esteem of her professional colleagues as well as the love and confidence of her patients. Her reputation as an able physician brought her into the homes of many of our wealthiest families while her love for humanity led her to give her services freely in the humblest homes, often without thought of remuneration. About thirty years ago, Dr. Parsons and Dr. Merrick agreed to give one morning each week to the free treatment of poor women and children and from this small beginning, with the hearty co-operation of other women physicians, the "Women's and Children's Free Dispensary" was formed. Dr. Parsons was always an earnest and tireless worker in this very practical charitable organization and until her last illness was actively and officially connected with it.

Dr. Parsons never sought prominence in any public or professional way. She was modest and retiring, preferring to devote her energies wholly to her profession with its wonderful opportunities of doing good to body, mind and soul.

As a woman, she held to the loftiest ideals, seeking ever to lift the less fortunate to a higher plane of living and to point out the bright side of life to all. In her, both friends and patients recognized a true woman to whom they could carry every confidence with the assurance that they would receive sympathy in their troubles and good counsel for their guidance. To her kind encouragement and assistance, not only in the medical profession but also in other walks of life, many young women owe much of their ultimate success and will ever hold her name sacred in their memory.

It is said that in our lives we each erect a monument, that is the image of ourselves. Truly, Dr. Parsons leaves such a monument, more enduring than granite. It is a record of good works and kindly deeds. May her good work live and grow forever in the lives of others.

A I H 1908 Med & Surg Reporter
Oct 1907

KATHERINE PARSONS

PARSONS, ORIN C

My full name is Orin C. Parsons
I graduated at Syracuse Medical College, in the year 1854
My present address is Newark county of Wayne
State of New York where I have resided since April 1st 1855
Previous to that time I practised in Canada West a short time
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1855 at Newark N.Y.

PARSONS, SCOTT

SCOTT PARSONS, St. Louis, Missouri, was born in St. Louis, January 21, 1872, son of Dr. Scott B. and Henrietta (Evans) Parsons. His father, born in Maine in 1842, was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, class of 1863, and practiced successively in Sandwich, Chicago and St. Louis. He died in June, 1900. His son, Scott Parsons, attended private schools and the Foster Academy of St. Louis, also Smith Academy, now Washington University, and pursued his preliminary profession, reading under the direction of his father, attending the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri from 1891 until 1894, when he was awarded the M. D. degree. He has since practiced surgery and orthopedic surgery in St. Louis, and has attended post-graduate clinics and hospitals in Boston, Massachusetts. He was assistant surgeon to the St. Louis Children's Hospital from 1897 to 1900, and has since been its surgeon; has been surgeon to the Girl's Industrial Home Hospital since 1900; professor of orthopedic surgery since 1899; professor of pathological anatomy, 1894-95, and professor of anatomy, 1895-99, all in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He is a member of its board of trustees; was at one time secretary of the Missouri Homœopathic Hospital (now out of existence) and three terms treasurer of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, of which he is a member. He also is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, the Hahnemann Quiz Society, the Hahnemann Club of St. Louis, the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity, the Masonic order, is a 32° Mason and a Shriner, Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Missouri Athletic Club, Office Men's Club, and the Normandie Golf Club. He married, April 2, 1894, Mae F. Claphamson, and they have a son, Scott Ghion Parsons.

King Vol IV

PARSONS, SCOTT BURRILL, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Orono, Penobscot county, Me., October 11th, 1843. He is the grandson of John Perry and Joseph Parsons, two pioneers of Maine and veterans in the early struggles of our country. His father was Elijah Graves Parsons, a soldier in the war of Hampden. He was educated to the practice of medicine in Chicago, under the guidance of Dr. N. F. Cooke, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in that city, in 1863. Immediately after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he was tendered the position of Prosecutor of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, with the privilege of lecturing twice weekly. Declining the offer, he settled in Sandwich, Ills., but soon left there and went back to Chicago in company with his preceptor, where he shortly afterward received a post-mortem wound, which so affected his health as to oblige him to go abroad for a time. Visiting Europe, he attended for one year the lectures at King's Hospital College, receiving most valuable information from the able lecturers in that institution, and especially from Sir William Ferguson, the able and eminent English surgeon.

Returning to America, he immediately settled in St. Louis, and took charge of a free dispensary; continuing in that capacity for two years.

Though but thirty years of age, he has been Demonstrator of Anatomy, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, Professor of Anatomy and Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in each of which positions he has given unbounded satisfaction to both the faculty of the college and the students. He is now devoting his whole energies to the study of surgery, intending to follow its practice exclusively.

DR. S. B. PARSONS.

IT is with sincere pleasure we learn of the restored health of our very dear friend Dr. Parsons, and that he has resumed professional work in this City. Dr. Parsons is to homœopathic surgery in the West what Dr. Helmuth is to the East. He is an industrious, wise, painstaking worker. An important evidence of his professional worth is to be found in the unswerving loyalty of his patients. During his absence I have many times been called to his families and patients, and though I have exerted my best skill to please and serve them, they all quickly return to him on his return home.

Dr. Parsons is an effective teacher, one of our best public speakers, and author of the "Action of Plastic Surgery" in Fisher's forthcoming work on surgery. His son Dr. Scott Parsons is associated with him in professional work and is one of our promising rising young men in the profession. St Louis Jl Hom Oct 1895

SCOTT B. PARSONS, M. D.

IT is too late now to say much concerning our early and beloved friend, and teacher, Dr. Scott B. Parsons, of St. Louis, whose death was chronicled in our exchanges during our absence abroad. In all that we have seen written and printed concerning our old friend we concur most heartily. We will say this, however, as a little tribute to his memory, and we say it from a full heart, that we loved him as we have rarely ever loved a man before. He was a true-hearted, helpful friend and teacher. If he ever spoke an unkind word, nay even an impatient word, to anyone, we never heard it or of it, and in our last year we were with him a great deal.

He was a thorough man and gentleman. His teaching was up to the very last advance made in the profession. He was one of the most unselfish men we ever knew. He studiously effaced himself in order to give quiet but potential help to his classes. This will account for his non-appearance in public prints and the like. His ambition was to rear a generation of men and women who would remember him, not merely for what he had told them, but for the rooted principles of honor, of justice, of unselfishness, and of homeopathy which he inculcated. For he was a homeopath. He was beloved by his classes. They admired his independence, as they bemoaned his many absences by reason of advancing ill-health. He was everybody's friend. He never refused the call of charity. He went to distant parts of the State and adjoining States to do operations, for which he received nothing but the grateful thanks of the family. And he knew that would be his sole reward. But that was Scott Parsons. For some reason best known to himself he chose us from the senior class to be his assistant and attendant. In this way we learned to know him, and that meant to love him. His frequent intimate chats with us, upon the early trials of his medical life, and his encouragement to us upon our adventuring upon very much the same future, stood us in good stead when the fateful period of the lean kine and of probation came upon us. Had we given way to his requests and promises we might not to-day be a mere materia medica expert with no practical knowledge save that of the higher and yet more higher moonshine potencies: instead, we might, perhaps, be a successful surgeon, nay, even an eminent gynecologist whose resignation would not be accepted by his faculty because of being the author of a text-book which was now in every homeopathic college. But Dr. Parsons meant well with us individually. He told us, in after years, that perhaps he was wrong in urging our special attention to surgery, in which he thought we had given such hopes of a bright future. He could be approached at any time by anyone. He was wholly democratic. He never read from manuscript. His was the living word. Hence, he had no fear of an interruption from an honest student when engaged in lecturing or operating before the class. Indeed, as we hark back to that old college on Tenth and Carr streets, in the midst of a tumbled-down neighborhood and an equally tumbled-down populace, we recall that there were some grand old men in the professorial chairs. They were giants in those days; and they have continued to be so even after this lapse of years and our later and better knowledge of the men themselves. They never had a large class,—the college is doing better now in that respect,—but each member of those small classes was the nucleus for personal attention and instruction. We seldom had any disagreements. We did have one or two teachers who proved unruly, but they disappeared from professorial and almost from professional view shortly after. These old teachers, of whom Parsons was a conspicuous type, were whole-souled and intent upon teaching the class the very best that could be had in any college. They lost many a dollar from private practice in order to hand the torch of greater light to these younger minds, these enthusiastic homeopaths. And a roll-call of the classes issuing from the old college about that time will show many men and women, well-grounded in homeopathy, of the homeopathic kind, and yet conversant with the other detail that go to make up an all around first-class physician. Dr. Parsons was in ill-health for a long time, so that his demise was not unexpected. We shall always

cherish his memory as one of our best and truest friends at a time when we needed a guiding hand in our then newly chosen profession.

His memory is living in immortal green in every heart that ever knew him. He was not great in the sense of compiling scissor-and-paste-pot-and-kodaked text-books; or of appearing in the chief seat of the synagogue or down the center of the stage on every possible occasion. But he was truly great in stirring the hearts of his students and classes with the ambition to be good men and women. He was not a politician. He loved his profession as only a true devotee can love. He was never concerned in the pettiness of life—the jealousies and scandals of some of his associates. He was too big a man for that. He lived the lesson of excellence himself so that his contemporaries could see it. May his long-earned rest be very sweet to him!

Amer Homlt Novemb 15 1900

SCOTT BURRILL PARSONS, St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Orono, Maine, in 1842, and died at his home in St. Louis, June 9, 1900. He was the son of Elijah G. Parsons, and the grandson of two pioneers of the Pine Tree state. Dr. Parsons was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduated there in 1863, and then settled in Sandwich, Illinois, but soon returned to Chicago to practice in partnership with his old preceptor. While making a post-mortem examination he received a wound which so affected his health that he was compelled to go abroad; and while there he attended lectures for one year in the King's Hospital College. On his return to America Dr. Parsons settled in St. Louis, and was afterward a resident of that city and one of its esteemed professional men. He was much interested in medical teaching and was successively demonstrator of anatomy, lecturer on comparative anatomy, professor of anatomy and professor of surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and finally was made dean of the college. During his later years of life he relinquished much of his college work on account of the tax it laid upon his strength, and he afterward devoted himself chiefly to the practice of surgery. For many years he was surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, and at the time of his death, as well as for many years previous thereto, he was surgeon to the Children's Free Hospital and also to the Girl's Industrial Home. Dr. Parsons was a member of the Hahnemann Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy and of the American Institute of Homœopathy; also of Alpha council, Legion of Honor, and of Valley council, Royal Arcanum.

King Vol IV

SCOTT B. PARSONS, M. D.

While at Washington in June we learned of the death of our old professor of surgery, Dr. S. B. Parsons. Ever since leaving our *Alma Mater*, The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, we have carried the remembrance of Scott Parsons in love. He was one of the gentlest, kindest, firmest men we ever knew. He was never tired of helping the deserving student, always had a kind work of encouragement and a "God bless you," which seemed to furnish stimulation for the best efforts of the student. He possessed the happy faculty of telling what he knew in such a manner that one fully understood his ideas and was able to carry in his life some of the excellent suggestions which Dr. Parsons gave from his vast storehouse of experience.

He had not been well for a long time but the past few years he had improved and those who knew him hoped that he might be spared for many years but he never knew rest, never remembered that nature demanded the pound of flesh for abuse, and when a serious case confronted him he would work all night to lay out the best plan of treatment, and then not try to make up the loss which his system had suffered. This has gone on until the demand for full payment could not be met and Scott Parsons, the loving, loveable, whole-souled surgeon has gone beyond the river. Every student of the class of '80 will learn of his death with deep sorrow. May he receive a rich reward in that land "where the weary are at rest."

Med Visitor Apr 1900

PARSONS, SCOTT B

DR. S. B. PARSONS.

There died in St. Louis on June 9th one of the men who helped make homeopathy in that city and the great West, a man respected and beloved by his colleagues and patrons, a courageous and earnest man whose life was one of usefulness and yet of gentleness, a man who had had a long and successful career as practitioner, surgeon, lecturer, professor and writer, whose works and name will live after him and upon whose memory it will be a pleasure long to dwell.

Dr. Parsons was a native of Maine and at the time of his death was fifty-eight years of age. He did not look nor act his age, though for nearly three score of years he had worked for the interests of his fellowmen unceasingly. He graduated in medicine at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1863, during the stirring years of the civil war, when that institution was in its infancy. He located for a time in Sandwich, Illinois, but soon returned to Chicago to live. While there he received a post-morten wound which almost cost him his life and went abroad, developing a great fondness for surgery while in Europe, and taking a year at King's College Hospital, London. Upon his return he settled permanently in St. Louis, in which city he lived and practiced continuously until his death.

When Dr. Parsons launched his bark in St. Louis the sea was troubled. Professor Helmuth had been there a short time and had attained a distinction which gave Dr. Franklin, one of the early and well-known surgeons of our profession, a great deal of concern. Naturally of a combative nature the sturdy Franklin questioned the right of anybody but himself to become a homeopathic surgeon. Dr. Helmuth had found him a troublesome colleague at times, and when he was called

to New York and Dr. Parsons, then a slight young man in delicate health, returned from Europe and essayed to settle in that city, he was met with an opposition that required great fortitude to withstand. The writer recollects when it was not pleasant for the two to attend the same medical conventions, so great was the desire of Dr. Franklin to monopolize the surgical field. He well remembers when he first met Dr. Parsons, in 1872, at the meeting of the old Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Society, comprising a few counties along the Missouri and Kansas rivers. Dr. Parsons' presence upon the second day of the convention, when he held a minor surgical clinic for its edification, quite upset Dr. Franklin and brought from him a criticism which was so severe as to turn the tide of sympathy and support from the elder to the younger surgeon, who at once became a character throughout that territory. Those were trying times for homeopathic pioneers, especially for those attempting surgery, which, according to the legends of the old school, had no relation to the despised "little pill system," and each step in Dr. Parsons' career was closely watched, as it portended great advancement for the profession. If so young and delicate a man could succeed as a surgeon what fields might not be opened up for homeopathy in the future. And he did succeed, and the fields he opened up are well ploughed at this day.

Dr. Parsons was of a kindly, gentle disposition but as firm as might be required when necessity demanded firmness. Convinced that he was right in a given position, he could not be swerved. Never aggressive, he made few antagonisms. Always reliable, he made many friends. Quiet almost to timidity, he did not push himself to the front in later days, preferring, because of enfeebled constitution, to live quietly in the peaceful circle of his family and chosen friends rather than to engage over-actively in a hurly-burly of a rushing, pushing, crowding profession, impregnated by a sense of commercialism that has carried it away from the traditions of its fathers. In his professional life of late years he had found a most genial companionship in the association of his son, to whom he was brother, companion, friend and father combined. It was a lovable relationship, and indicated more than aught else the true character of this genial man.

The profession of St. Louis recognized Dr. Parsons' worth more than did the profession at large. They knew his character, his reliability, his steadfastness and honesty. They could trust him, and did so implicitly. His loss will be appreciated and felt by them most keenly. For many years he had been rather delicate, a number of times critically ill, but after all his death, from uremia, came as a painful surprise and inflicted a great loss. To his family, to his son, to the profession at large and to his local colleagues the Medical Century extends its sympathies. Dr. Parsons was the editor's personal friend and colleague for nearly thirty years. We knew him so well and respected him so sincerely that it is not easily possible to express the regret that is felt at his death. Indeed, no tribute that can be paid his memory can properly express the appreciation that his friends entertained for the character of Dr. Parsons.

Med Century
Dec 1900

S. P. PARSONS, M. D.

OFFICE OF
DR. SCOTT PARSONS, JR.,
SURGEON,
3100 WASHINGTON AVE.

HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
5 TO 7 P. M.

TELEPHONE, KINLOCH C-1

St. Louis, July 189..

Dr. Henry M. Smith,
New York.

Postmarked 23

JUL 25 1900

Dear Doctor:

Dr. Gibson of this city informed me that you would like to have a sketch of father's life for Am. Inst. transactions. I send with this may a copy of "Clinical Reporter" containing same.

Thanking you for kindness and consideration, I am

Yours fraternally,

Scott Parsons Jr.

H. H. Parsons

S. B. PARSONS, M. D.
Surgeon,
2246 WASHINGTON AVE.

TELEPHONE 1980.

St. Louis, Oct 17th 1892.

Dear Doctor Bradford.

Illness has prevented my answering your letter of July 25th - till the present moment.

It is impossible to obtain the size of the Monument of the Home Made Cattle Co.

Very Fraternally
S. B. Parsons

The medical staff of the St. Louis Children's Hospital have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. S. B. Parsons, the medical staff of the hospital has lost one of its most faithful and useful members: who for twenty years has been its surgeon, most faithful and capable.

Resolved, That as a man, an associate and a surgeon, we knew and valued his great worth, as we now sincerely mourn his death and shall long cherish his memory.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his bereaved and esteemed widow and family our sincere condolence in their great affliction, with the assurances that we sympathize most deeply with their sense of irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend and brother.

The opening exercises of the forty-first annual session of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago, were held Tuesday evening, September 25, at 2811 Cottage Grove avenue. The following programme was given: Prayer, Rev. J. A. Matlock; music, cello solo, Bercuse, Godard, Mr. Day Williams; The President's Address, Dr. George F. Shears; music, bass solo, The Turnkey's Song, De Koven, Mr. Alfred Williams; music, soprano solo, The Magi's Song, Helmund, Miss Genevieve Jones; The Annual Address of the Faculty, Dr. A. L. Blackwood; music, cello solo, Elfentanz, Popper; music, bass solo, Stars May Forget, Groom, Mr. Alfred Williams; The Dean's Address, Dr. E. Stillman Bailey; music, soprano solo, The Rosary, Nevin, Miss Genevieve Jones; music, cello solo, Romanze, Becker, Mr. Day Williams; Announcements by the Registrar, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb.

Med Cent
Oct 1900

PARSONS, SCOTT BURRILL

July 1900

IN MEMORIAM.

The friends and acquaintances of the late Dr. Scott Burrill Parsons were pained and shocked to hear of his death which occurred on June 9, 1900.

It was quite generally known that he had been in poor health during the winter, but his strong determination and indefatigable effort had served him in good stead so often that his friends scarcely realized the severity of the struggle and hoped that the warm days and balmy breezes would enable him to once more resume active work.

This hope seemed about to be realized when but a short time before his death he was seen driving upon the street on his way to make a professional call.

But the struggle had been too grievous, his strength had been sapped and in a short time he succumbed to Uræmia.

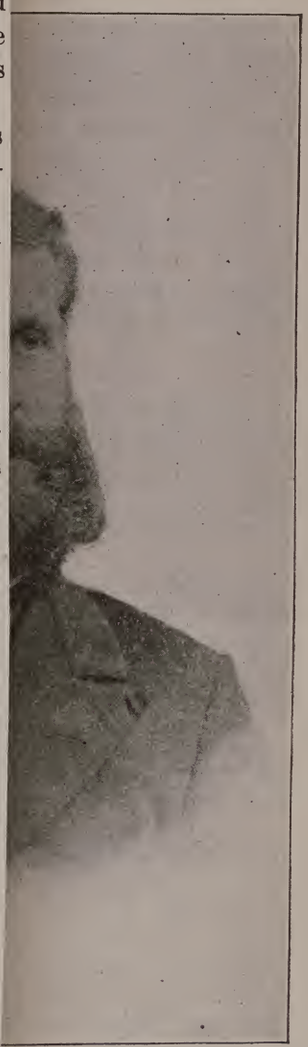
Dr. Parsons was born in Orono, Penobscot County, Maine, in 1842, and was therefore at the time of his death but 58 years of age.

He was the grandson of two of Maine's pioneers, and his father was Elijah G. Parsons, a soldier of the war of Hampden. He received his medical education in Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, graduating in 1863. He then settled in Sandwich, Ill., but soon left there. and went back to Chicago, in company with his preceptor. Here, while making a post mortem examination he received a wound which so affected his health as to compel him to go abroad for a time and while there, he attended for one year the lectures at King's Hospital College.

Returning to America, he immediately settled in St. Louis, and remained until the time of his death. He was always interested in medical teaching and was successively Demonstrator of Anatomy, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, Professor of Anatomy and Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, finally becoming Dean of that institution.

Of late years he had given up much of his college work on account of the strain upon him, and his practice was devoted to surgery. He was for many years surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, and at the time of his death, as well as for many years previous, he was surgeon to the St. Louis Children's Hospital and the Girls' Industrial Home.

Dr. Parsons was a man loved by his friends, and respected by his enemies. Kind, courageous, whole-souled, a friend in need to those he deemed worthy, he was at the same time stern, and unyielding in any matter affecting his principles; among his students his word was law; it was his delight to encourage honest effort and hard work, and much of the author's early experience and training were acquired under his instruction and guidance in college, hospital and elsewhere. He took a keen interest in things outside of medicine and counted among his personal friends, many men, prominent in railway and business circles.



ONS.

the school as a four years' school, though no objection
any other respect.

"We do not understand from the evidence that th
medical school of Boston University, in admitting stu
standing on passing the required examination, is diff
other four years' schools; and we see, therefore, no suff
the respondent should withhold its approval from tha
four years' school. Our opinion is, therefore, that the
titled to a license."

It certainly is well known to all the friends of the
University School of Medicine was the first school in th
establish a four years' course, and to make that c
During the past ten years the school has been recogniz
United States, except in Rhode Island, in the British
Brunswick and Quebec, and the colony of Australia; in
diploma has gone it has been accepted without quest
board of health of Rhode Island decided that graduat
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to practise in the state. Two years ago, on the refusa
tain graduate, a representative of the faculty appeared
of health and endeavored to correct the misapprehens
to exist, or change the adverse opinion which did exis
proved a failure, for since that time several graduates
been obliged to take examinations. Last September
school applied for a license and was refused, as others
cided to appeal to the supreme court, where the case
May 4, with the decision in favor of the school.—J. P.
land Medical Gazette.

Other state Boards of Health which have made th
observe this decision.

Every soldier in the British Army carries in his
known as the "Emergency Ration." This consists of
similar to a pocket spirit flask, divided into two com
these is filled with 4 ounces of cocoa paste; and the oth
lar quantity of concentrated beef (pemmican). As
ration is not to be used except in the cases of direst n
sumed in small quantities it will maintain strenghth
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who does not display his ration is severely dealt with.
be opened on any account, except by order of an office
may be either spread upon a biscuit like butter, or bo
soup. Each tin contains sufficient quantities of the
four pints of each.—*Scientific American.*

PARSONS, SCOTT BURRILL

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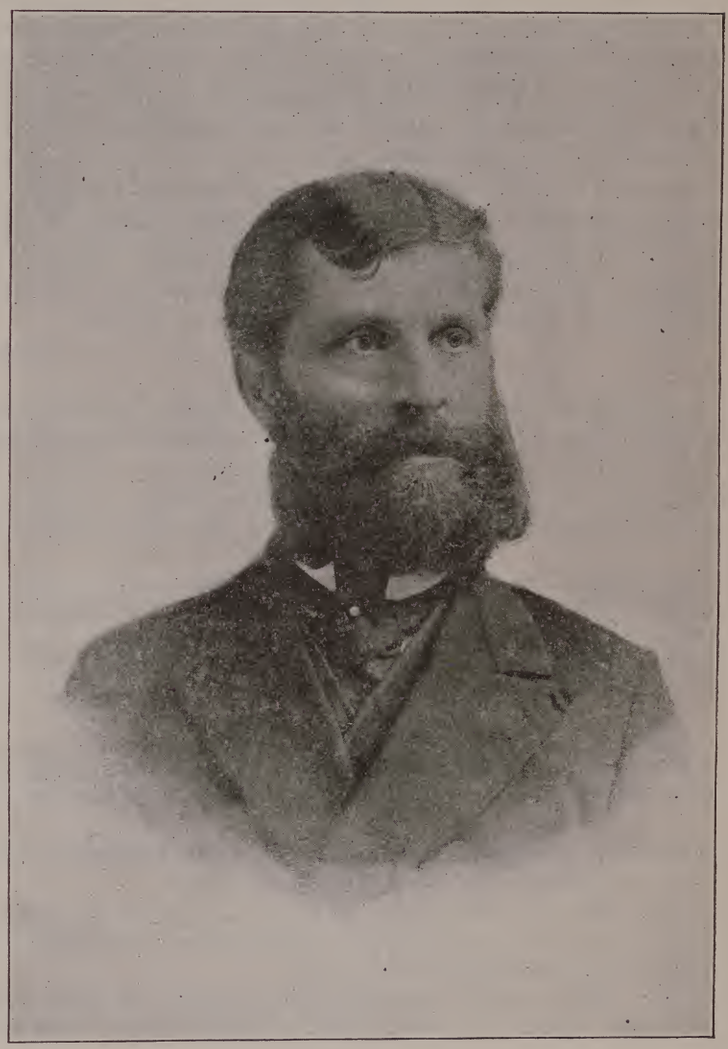


DR. S. B. PARSONS.

But like many other successful and ambitious men, he made a mistake, a grievous mistake, he overworked and abused his body; many a night did he burn the midnight oil, and resist sleep while Nature was exacting a heavy interest; time and again did he sit all night at the bedside of the sick, when himself needed nursing, nor did he until in the last few years of his life ever make any attempt at recuperation; but the burden was too heavy to be born, he who had made so gallant a fight was at last forced to yield to his enemy, Death, and in his fall the city has lost a good citizen, the profession an honored member, the community and those with whom he associated, a good physician; a man whose niche in life will not be easily filled.

The deceased was a member of the Hahnemann Club, St. Louis; St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, Missouri Institute of Homœopathy and the American Institute of Homœopathy. Also of Alpha Council Legion of Honor which order he joined when it was organized and Valley Council, Royal Arcanum for a period of 20 years.

D. M. G.

At a meeting of the managers of the St. Louis Children's Hospital held June 11th, 1900, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in his wise providence has seen fit to deprive this institution of its chief surgeon, Dr. S. B. Parsons, who for twenty years has gratuitously given his best skill and untiring care to the suffering little ones under our charge,

RESOLVED, That we deeply regret his loss, and feel that in his death we are deprived of a true friend, a most skillful surgeon and a most sagacious adviser. Since the organization of the Childrens' Hospital, Dr. Parsons has been unfailing in his attention to his little patients, and to his devotion and ability it is due that many suffering and deformed children have become healthy and self-supporting citizens.

We respectfully offer to the family of Dr. Parsons and to his co-workers on the medical staff of the St. Louis Childrens' Hospital our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

MARY W. MCKITTRICK, Pres.

At a meeting of the Medical Staff of The St. Louis Children's Hospital, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

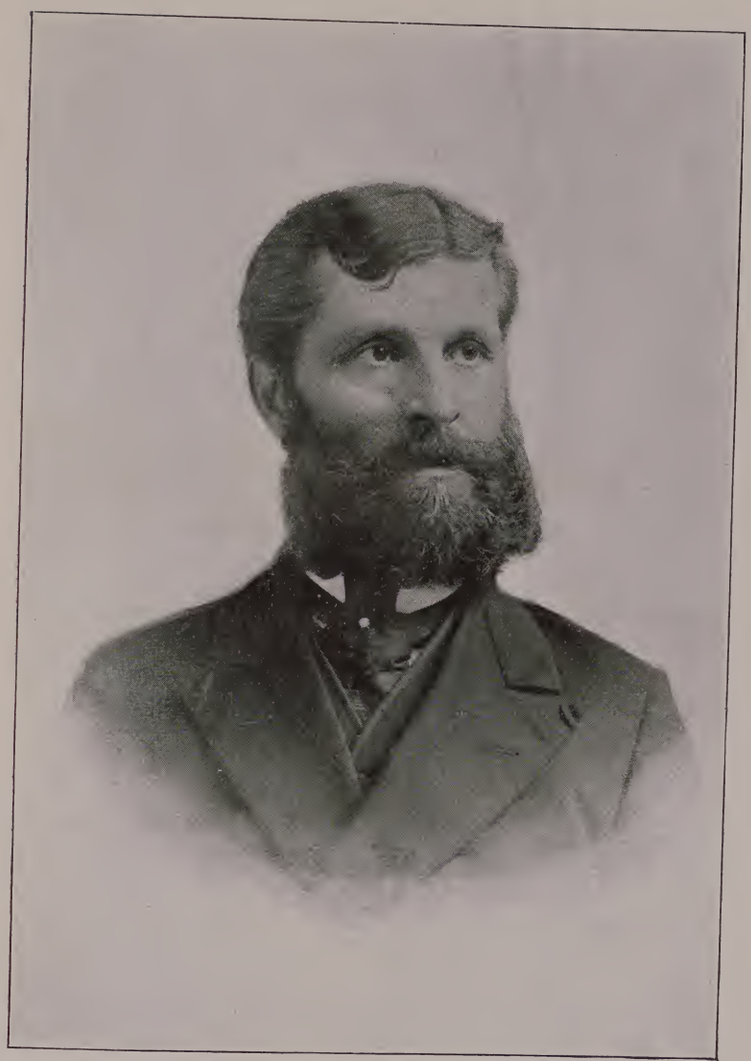
RESOLVED: That in the death of Dr. S. B. Parsons, the Medical Staff of the Hospital has lost one of its most faithful and useful members; who for twenty years has been its surgeon, most faithful and capable.

RESOLVED: That as a man, an associate and a surgeon, we knew and valued his great worth, as we now sincerely mourn his death and shall long cherish his memory.

RESOLVED: That we respectfully tender to his bereaved and esteemed widow and family our sincere condolence in their great affliction, with the assurances that we sympathize most deeply with their sense of irreparable loss.

RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend and brother.

CHAS. H. GUNDELACH,
CHAS. H. GOODMAN,
JAS. A. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

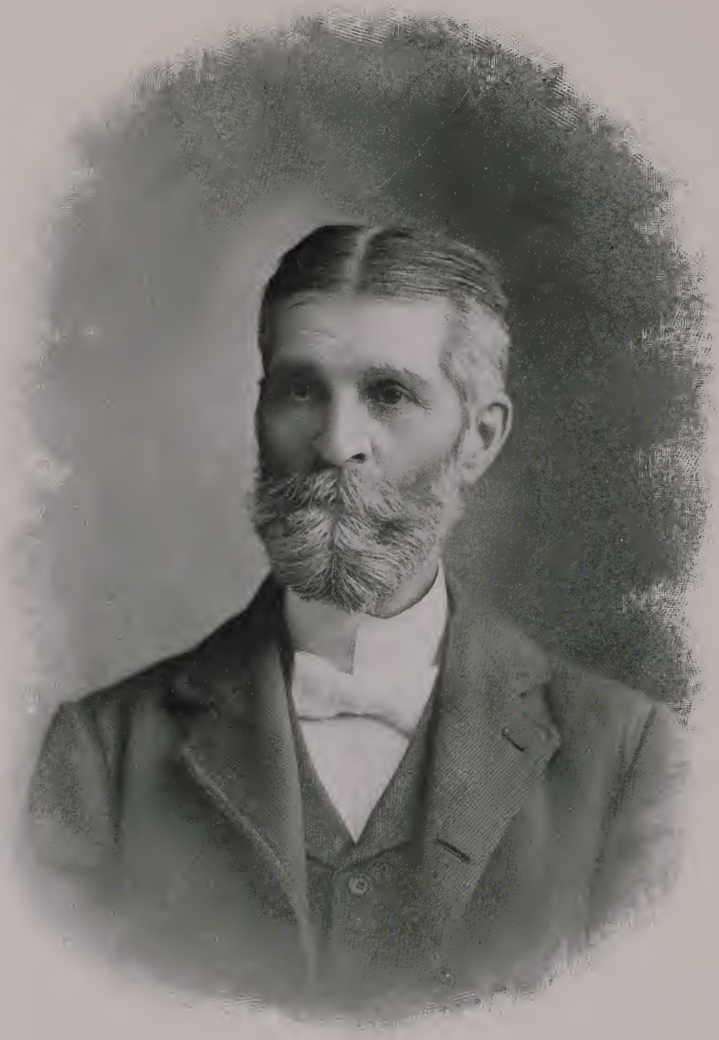


DR S. B PARSONS,

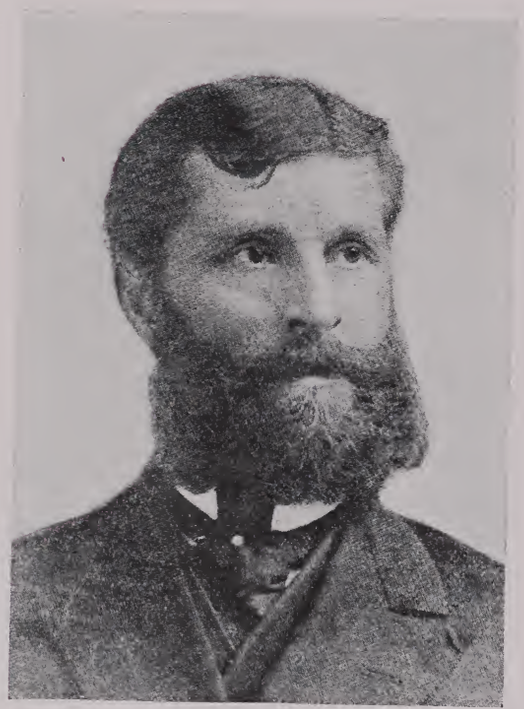
Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery in the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital.

COMPLIMENTS OF
ST. LOUIS JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

S. B. PARSONS, M. D.
ST. LOUIS.



DR. SCOTT B. PARSONS,
DIED JUNE 9TH, 1900.



By Scott B. Parsons (deed)
St Louis

PARSONS, THOMAS

THOMAS PARSONS, Rochester, New York, born Buffalo, N. Y., September 27, 1870; literary education, Hale's Preparatory School, Rochester, N. Y.; University of Rochester, Ph. B. degree, 1892; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895; did post-graduate work in Berlin, Germany, 1895-96, and in New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1897; oculist and aurist to Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and to Rochester Homœopathic Free Dispensary; member American Institute of Homœopathy and American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

PARSONS, WILLIAM H., M. D., of Atchison, Kans., was born in St. Clair, Mich., on October 22d, 1842. Having lost both parents in his early childhood, he started in life at the age of thirteen years, entirely dependent on his own exertions, and determined to obtain a good education, cost what it might. Though meeting with many of the difficulties which usually beset boys attempting to carve their own fortunes, his courage never failed, nor his resolve to become a useful member of society. His early years were passed alternately on a farm and at school until, at the age of seventeen, he made up his mind to become a physician, and entered college, where he studied for about two years. On the breaking out of the late war, Dr. Parsons felt that his place was at the front, and enlisted as a private in the ranks, but, on account of his knowledge of medicine, was soon detailed, first as steward then as assistant surgeon in General Field Hospitals, serving until August 1st, 1865. During this time he profited largely by the many opportunities afforded him for improvement in his profession, particularly in surgery, his favorite branch,—he having been for some time disgusted with the confusion of ideas in therapeutics and practice,—and was considered, by his superiors, a skilful operator for a student.

After he had left the service, wishing to perfect his knowledge of medicine, he entered Ann Arbor College, but was compelled, by failing health, to abandon his studies, and became travelling agent for a commercial house, visiting, in the course of two years, most of the States and Territories. When he had regained his health, he decided to study homœopathy, and entered the office of Dr. Hubbard, his present partner; attending lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he remained for three years, enjoying many special advantages, and working generally in concert with the surgeons in their operations before the class and in Scammon Hospital. In the spring of 1871, Dr. Parsons graduated at the head of his class, and was also at the time President of the Hahnemann Institute in Chicago. After leaving college, he remained in Illinois for a short time, and then concluded to go West, arriving in Atchison in October, 1871. Here his practice is large and steadily increasing, his knowledge, skill, and experience winning him the confidence and esteem of his patients and of the community at large.

MARRIED,

On Friday eve., Dec .23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. A. Rankin, Dr. J. A. PARTRIDGE to Miss ADA E. BROWN, daughter of Hon. R. Brown, all of Warren.

PARTRIDGE.—Dr. J. A. Partridge has removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., and Dr. G. C. Mc Dermott removed from Painesville, O., to Warren, Pa.,

O.Med.Surg.Rep, V.5.p 63.

PARTRIDGE, JOEL MORGAN

JOEL MORGAN PARTRIDGE, South Bend, Indiana, born in Gustavus, Ohio, May 17, 1835; literary education, Oberlin University, Oberlin, Ohio, graduating with A. M. and A. B. degrees; studied medicine in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1865; Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1866-68, graduating M. D. from the latter in 1868; has been a practitioner in South Bend since graduation; member of staff of Epworth Hospital at South Bend; also member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and the American Public Health Association.

Dr. Mary E. Partridge, of Bennington, Vt., was drowned in Lake Champlain, near Burlington, on June 29th. She was a graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, in the class of 1884.

PASCHALL, WILLIAM L

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, **$2.00.**

THE

AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Please to enter my name as a Subscriber to The American Homœopathic Review, Vol. III. Enclosed is $2.00 Annual Subscription for 1862–3.

Name, Mrs. M. L. Paschall

Address, Kingsessing P.O.
Phila. Pa.

PATCH, FRANK WALLACE

FRANK WALLACE PATCH, Framingham, Massachusetts, born Wayland, Mass., March 22, 1862; literary education, Weston High School, 1877; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1888; certificate, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ire., member of the International Hahnemannian Association; established Woodside Cottage in 1900; ex-president, Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society.

PATCHEN, GEORGE H

Name in full George H. Patchen

P. O. Address in full Burlington Iowa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of N.Y. Hom. Coll.

GEORGE HENRY PATCHEN, New York city, was born at Beaver Dam, New York, September 27, 1845, son of Uri R. Patchen and Minerva Cole, his wife, both of American ancestry. His literary education was acquired in the public schools and at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. He was educated in medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, and also in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from the latter of which he graduated in 1868. He first began practice in Burlington, Iowa, in 1868, remaining in that city until 1886, when he removed to New York city, his present residence, where he makes the practice of kinesitherapy a specialty. He is medical director of the Improved Movement Cure Institute, member, and elected president of, the New York Medical Gymnastic and Massage Society, likewise member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, and the New York Homœopathic Medical Alumni.

King Vol IV

PATCHEN, T J

Name in full

T J Patchen M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Fond du Lac Wis

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

Cleveland Hom. Med. College

Jan. 23. Dr. T. J. Patchen of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Dr. Patchen was a pioneer physician and surgeon of the homeopathic school and a prominent resident of that city since 1855. He was a man of high moral character and strict integrity, and in late years was especially active in the cause of temperance.

He was genial in his manner, warm hearted, and was held in the highest regard by his host of friends. He was an active participant in movements for the betterment of the city and in 1870 he was elected mayor. In that capacity he was the first to close the saloons on Sundays and election days. He was the oldest Good Templar in the state and held many offices in the order. He was born in the town of Butternut, Otsego county, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1818, and was thus in his seventy-ninth year. He was a graduate of the Ohio Homeopathic college of Cleveland, class of 1852. He was instrumental in the organization of the Homeopathic Medical society of Wisconsin and was its first president.

The death of Mrs. Patchen two years ago, was a severe blow to him and he aged rapidly after her demise. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. L. K. Hunter, of Leavenworth, Kas.; and Mrs. L. A. Bishop.

Med Visitor March 1897

OBITUARY.

One by one—and there is infinite sadness in the thought—the grand and good old men of the homœopathic profession are leaving us. Silently our pioneers, those sturdy heroes who fought the good fight and kept the faith in the days when it meant professional ostracism, are passing over to the great beyond. One of the last to bid us the long farewell was Dr. T. J. Patchen, of Fond du Lac, who died in St. Petersburg, Florida, on Jan. 22.

Dr. Patchen was born in Butternut, Otsego County, New York, on November 11, 1818. While yet a young man he became an ardent convert to homœopathy, which he proceeded to preach and practice at his home, which was then in Bath, New York. He attended lecturers at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, one of the only two homœopathic schools then in existence in this country, and graduated there in 1852. In 1855 he came west and located at Fon du Lac, Wisconsin. Homœopathy was then almost unknown in this part of the country. Skepticism was rife and opposition bitter, but the good doctor never faltered. In the course of a few years he acquired a clientage that any man might well envy, earned a wide reputation as a successful prescriber, and compelled the respect and confidence of his erstwhile adversaries. Twenty years ago he was one of the best known homœopathic physicians in the west. During his latter days poor health and the infirmities of age necessitated his almost entirely relinquishing practice.

Dr. Patchen was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Homœopathic State Medical Society. That society was born in the office of Dr. H. B. Dale of Oshkosh, Wis., who was a student under Dr. Patchen and is now the only survivor of the seven original members of the society. Dr. Patchen was its first president. For years he was an active member and prominent in its councils. He was able to attend very few of its later sessions; but those who were present at the meeting of 1896 will remember his being

there and the enthusiastic welcome that was accorded him. The good old doctor showed the physical weakness born of ill health and advancing years; but his eye was as bright and his intellect as keen as in the palmier days when he was one of our society's foremost workers.

In the life of Dr. Patchen, both as a physician and as a man, the student of humanity will find nothing to condemn and much to emulate. As a man it may be truthfully said of him that he had not, upon this wide earth, an enemy. None knew but to respect and regard him. Genial, warmhearted, courteous and of the kindliest impulses toward his fellow men, to meet him was to become his firm friend. As a citizen, Fond du Lac mourns his loss. He served as mayor for one term, and in that capacity made an enviable record. In and out of office he was public-spirited and foremost in assisting to advance his city's welfare. As a physician and a homœopathist of the olden school, he stood at the top. The doctrines of Hahnemann were his every day creed; they had become a part of his life. His faith in them was unbounded. That faith he carried with him to the bedside, and there justified it by clinical results that spake more loudly than words.

For the younger men of the profession he had ever a kind word and a helping hand. It was a favorite remark of his that he was growing younger every year; and his actions bore out his words. He was one of those young old men whom it is a rarity and always a pleasure to meet. Yet he was old in wisdom. A wide reader, an original thinker and a close student of human nature, his advice was always timely and as valuable as it was doubly welcome. Much as one might dissent from his conclusions, to talk with him was always an inspiration. An hour spent in his company was an hour long to be remembered.

He has gone. The homœopathic profession of the state of Wisconsin will never see him more, but for many a year to come it will in memory hear his voice and feel the inspiration of his presence. The society that he helped to found, and in which he always took a warm interest, feels that it has suffered a personal loss, a loss that time will never wholly efface. The wound may heal, but the scar remains. Nor are his professional colleagues the only ones who will miss this good and kind old man. There

is a reciprocity in human nature, the world over. He loved mankind, mankind loved him. Hosts of neighbors, fellow-citizens, co-workers in the vineyard of life, from those who had grown old with him and learned to appreciate the true nobility of his character to the tottling children who never tired of his kindly voice and sympathetic presence, realize that they have said good-bye to a real friend. In truth, the little world in which he lived and moved and had his being, could not spare him. This life has too few of such men.

Minneapolis Hom
Mag Apr 1897

H. D.

Dr. Winthrop Tisdale Talbot of Boston, has sent out his circulars of Camp Asquam, now in its thirteenth year. This is an educational camp for boys at Holderness, N. H., where they camp out—rough it, and at the same time learn many useful things and are taught botany, natural history, geology, etc.

Dr. Paine, of Glens Falls, N. Y., has issued his "Itinerary of European Travel" for the summer of 1897. Address the doctor as above if you anticipate a trip abroad.

Dr. W. H. Burt of Chicago, of Materia Medica fame died recently.

Dr. S. C. Delap, of Kansas City, editor of the *Medical Arena*, was married on Christmas eve.

Dr. H. M. Paine has removed to Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Wesley A Dunn, of Chicago, is on a trip to the Holy Land.

Dr. Bertha Frost has removed to St. Paul, and became Dr. W. S. Briggs assistant.

PATER, WALTER H

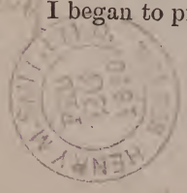
PATTERSON, AGNES CHRISTY

Agnes Christy Patterson, M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1900; of Malden, Mass.; died in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, Boston, March 20, after an operation for gastric ulcer; aged 48.

Jl A I Hc
June 191

PATTERSON, DANIEL

My full name is
I graduated at Medical College, in the year
My present address is county of
State of where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year at



PATTERSON, DENVER HARRY

DENVER HARRY PATTERSON, Collinwood, Ohio, son of William G. Patterson and Maria Van Fossan his wife, was born in Lisbon, Ohio, November 29, 1878, and is of Scotch ancestry. He graduated from the high school of Lisbon, Ohio, in 1897, and his medical education was acquired in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he received his degree of M. D. in 1901. Dr. Patterson supplemented his education by taking a special course in the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics in 1904, and in connection with his general practice was instructor of physiology during the winters of 1902-03, and clinical instructor in gynecology from May, 1901, to September, 1902, in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of the Cleveland Homœopathic and the Eastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical societies. On the first of January, 1902, he married Ida Belle Dorrance.

King Vol IV

PATTERSON, JOSEPH M

JOSEPH M. PATTERSON, Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, June 15, 1865, son of J. Levi

Joseph M. Patterson, M. D.

and Amanda (Queen) Patterson. He attended the common schools and for three years Smith's Preparatory School at Cynthiana, Kentucky. He read medicine there under Dr. G. W. Righter, and completed a three years' course in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1887 with the M. D. degree. He practiced in Augusta, Kentucky, 1887-1890; Champaign, Illinois, 1890-93, and since 1898 in Kansas City, Missouri, as ophthalmologist, otologist and laryngologist. His post-graduate studies of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat were pursued in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, 1893-4; the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary; the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Knapp's Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, New York, 1894-5; clinics in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1896; the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1897-8, winning there the degree of O. et A. Chir. He has been professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology at the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College since 1900. Dr. Patterson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the American Ophthamological and Otological Society, the Kansas City Homœopathic Medical Society, Evanston Golf Club, Elm Ridge Club, Kansas City Club, a 32° Mason, A. A. S. R., A. A. O. N. M. S. and B. P. O. E. He married Blanche Bowman, December 14, 1888, and has one son, Joseph I. Patterson.

King Vol IV

Joseph M Patterson

PRESIDENT JOSEPH M. PATTERSON, M. D.

Joseph M. Patterson was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, June 15, 1865, son of J. Levi and Amanda (Queen) Patterson.

He attended the public schools and for four years Smith's Classical School. In 1884 he began the study of medicine and graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1887. He practiced in Augusta, Ky., 1887-1890, Champaign, Ill., 1890-1893, and since 1898 in Kansas City, Mo., as an ophthalmologist, otologist and laryngologist. His postgraduate studies of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat were pursued in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1893-4; the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and Knapp's Ophthalmic and Aural Institute 1894-5. The winter of 1896 was spent in Cincinnati, attending clinics and assisting

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*North American Journal of Homœopathy, Dec., 1908, p. 623.

Dr. Thomas M. Stewart. In the fall of 1897 he began the course in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, graduating from there with the degree of O. et A. Chir. in 1898.

He has been a professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology at the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College since 1900.

Dr. Patterson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the Kansas City Homœopathic Medical Society and the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society. He is a Knight Templar, a 32d degree Mason, a Shriner and an Elk; is a member of The Kansas City Club, The University Club and the Evanston Golf Club.

Dr. Patterson married Miss Blanche Bowman, of Augusta, Ky., December 14, 1887. They have one son, Joseph M., Jr., who is now nineteen years of age.

Hom Eye, Ear & Throat Jl Jan 1909

PRESIDENT JOSEPH M. PATTERSON, M. D.

PATTERSON, JOS M

James W. Patterson

PATTERSON, WILLIAM

WILLIAM PATERSON, Cleveland, Ohio, born Cleveland, October 21, 1863; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Medical College, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society.

PATTISON, S W

NECROLOGICAL.

PATTISON.—S. W. Pattison, M. D., an old and much respected resident of Ypsilanti, Michigan, died at that city on Lord's day, Oct. 23, 1881, at the ripe age of 84 years. He was a leading member of the regular Baptist church to which he had strong attachment. His sons, C. R. Pattison and William Pattison, both reside at Ypsilanti, the former as editor of the Ypsilanti Commercial and the latter as a devoted practitioner of homœopathy. His grandson, Dr. E. W. Fish, once our student and assistant, is at Chicago editing the *Illustrated Cosmos*.

Am Hom Obs Oct 1881

PATTON, HUGH MATHEWSON, B. A., C.M., M.D. (McGill University Montreal); M.D. (New York Homœopathic College); M.C., P. S. (Quebec), was born in Montreal, Canada, on November 5, 1865. The obtaining of his education devolved on himself, through the financial difficulties of his father.

At the age of fourteen he won the school commissioners' medal and with it a free education in the High school, Montreal. There he won successively the Davidson Bronze medal, the Governor-General's Silver medal for modern languages and history, and the Davidson Edinburgh Gold medal for classics and general work.

With the last went a four years' education in McGill University. In McGill he paid his way by winning money scholarships of one hundred and twenty-five dollars yearly, and graduated in 1887 with the degree of B.A. in first-rank honors in modern languages.

In 1884, Dr. Patton pursued his studies in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, taking special courses at the University of Leipsic and the College de France at Paris.

In 1885 he took third place in the provincial examination for entrance into the study of medicine.

After graduating from McGill University in medicine with the double degree of C.M. and M.D., he was placed for a short time on the staff of house surgeons of the Montreal General Hospital. Later on he declined the position of resident assistant in gynæcology to go to New York for post-graduate work. While there his attention was attracted by Homœopathic results and he entered the final year of the New York Homœopathic College, graduating with honor the following spring.

In November he took first position in the competitive examination for the resident staff of the City Homœopathic hospital on Ward's Island, New York City, where for twelve months he devoted himself to the surgery and medicine of homœopathy.

In October, 1892, Dr. Patton obtained first place in the open examination of Bellevue hospital, New York, and was appointed Senior Ambulance Surgeon on salary. He, however, soon resigned to return to Montreal to practice homœopathy and within a year has built up one of the largest practices in there. During the year he was appointed physician to the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; later on to the Boy's Home, and recently was appointed to the position of Registrar and Examiner on Surgery to the College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Patton is an occasional writer for the New York Medical *Times*. His taking up of homœopathy has brought down upon him the ill-disguised bad feeling of his former allopathic confreres and in April, 1892, the valedictory of McGill University pointedly referred to and stigmatized him. A rather keen and well-written letter to the *Star*, however, turned the tables and made the attack a means of doubling his practice.

PATTON, JAMES H

Richmond Mar. 16. 1870

Dear D.

Your letter has been received— Mar. 16. 1870
Many thanks for your kindness—
Enclosed find P. O. order. for $1.50 for my
Please send it as you export in a tin
box & if not inconvenient I wd. like to
have a box of large diameter so that I
could keep all my shepherds in one
box & use the others for other purposes
but do not bother yourself about it.

If you are not too high toned to
smoke a pipe I will send you some of
the tobacco I smoke wh. is not to
be had in shops.

Very truly yours
James N. Patton
No 307 Marshall St.
Richmond Va.

Richard Koch M.D.
Philadelphia

Patton

Box 67

Try the tobacco & tell me how you like it.

Richmond April 5. 1870

Dear Dr

I send with this some of my tobacco & a real Virginia pipe & stem— The long piece of reed is to be inserted between the bowl & the corn-cob & the short piece is the mouth-piece—. The red bowl is a genuine Powhatan (pronounce this Powy—tan, not Pow-hat'—tan) & you will see it has been used—this is intentional, for these bowls have a slightly unpleasant flavor when perfectly new. The wooden bowl is sent as a curiosity, not for use the wood having been cut from the battle-field of Malvern Hill—

I think you will find the corncob & reed stem with the Powhatan bowl, the ne plus ultra of comfort— Sheepskin came all right—

Very. truly yours
James N. Patton
Box 867

Try the tobacco & tell me how you like it.

436 Gold Street
Brooklyn N.Y.
June 15th 1893—

E. Hasbrouck M.D
369 Third Street

Dear Sir I reply at once to yours of this date just received.

My esteemed friend the pharmacist J. T. P. Smith has long since gone to join the silent majority— he died of old age.

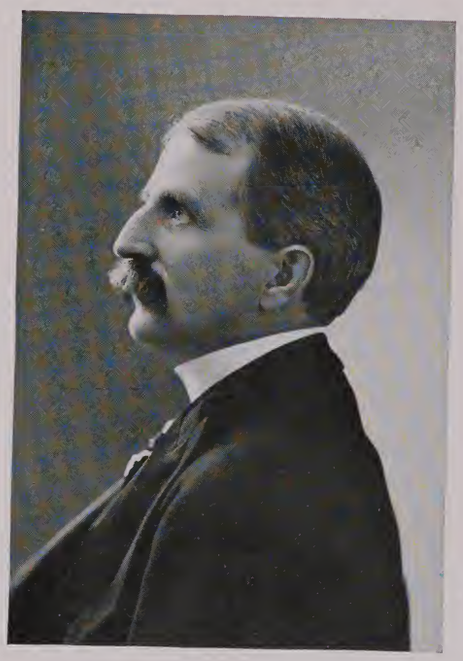
I am the Doctor Patton who practised Homœopathy in Richmond Virginia for more than twenty one years after the war ended in 1865.

Yours truly &c
James N. Patton M.D

PAUL, WILLARD AUGUSTUS

WILLARD AUGUSTUS PAUL, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Parkman, Maine, July 19, 1855, son of Daniel and Mary (Hobart) Paul. His paternal ancestor, James Paul, emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1632, and settled in New York. He engaged in agriculture and later removed to Massachusetts. William K. Paul, the doctor's grandfather, settled in Solon, Maine, in 1810, and there followed agricultural pursuits. He was a graduate of Harvard College. Dr. Paul was educated in the public schools of Parkman, Skowhegan Academy, which he attended three years, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, from which he graduated in 1878. He studied medicine with Dr. J. B. Bell of Boston one year—1878-1879—and then matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, which institution conferred on him the degree of doctor of medicine in 1881. In 1882 he entered general practice in Rock Island, Illinois, remaining there until 1895, when he removed to Boston, settling in the Dorchester district, where he still lives. Dr. Paul has served as house surgeon of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago one year, and was member of board of health and the library board at Rock Island, Illinois. At the present time (1905) he is instructor in diseases of women in Boston University School of Medicine, and in the medical clinic of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary. He is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Association. While a resident of Rock Island he was president of the Rock Island Homœopathic Medical Society, and was secretary of the Western Academy of Homœopathy in 1889. Dr. Paul has contributed somewhat to medical literature and research, treating mostly diseases of women. He was president of the Harvard Improvement Association two years, 1901 and 1902, and has been president of the Harvard Congregational society since 1898. He is a member and one of the chairmen of the Neighborhood Medical Club of Boston, a member of the Colonial Club of Boston and a member of the Masonic order, president of the Boston Kent's Hill alumni association, and also an active member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston and of the Boston "State of Maine Club." Dr. Paul married, September 22, 1881, Jennie C. Stevens.

King Vol IV



Willard A. Paul M.D.

Willard A. Paul, M. D.

PAULY, CHARLES AARON

CHARLES AARON PAULY, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Mason, Ohio, June 11, 1858, son of Milton Reeder and Mary Jane (Benedict) Pauly, of English and German descent. His literary education was acquired in the University of Lebanon, Ohio, and his professional training in Pulte Medical College, from which he was graduated March 4, 1881, since which time he has practiced in Cincinnati. He attended lectures at the Post-Graduate School of New York during the winter of 1888. He is professor of rectal surgery and genito-urinary diseases in Pulte Medical College, and surgeon to the Bethesda Hospital and the Protestant Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, Cincinnati. Dr. Pauly is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Ohio State Homœopathic Society, Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum and Avondale Athletic Club of Cincinnati. He married Eliza B. Corwin, October 20, 1885, and they have two children, Marianna Reeder and Robert Corwin Pauly.

King Vol IV

PAXSON, OLIVER HOWARD

OLIVER HOWARD PAXSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Lahaska, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, son of Richard Randolph Paxson and Eleanor Ely, his wife. He studied at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating with the degree of M. D. In that institution he is now associate professor of clinical medicine. He is physician to the Hahnemann Hospital and clinical chief of the Hahnemann Dispensary in the department of medicine. He holds the office of medical inspector to the department of health and charities of the city of Philadelphia. Dr. Paxson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the alumni association of Hahnemann Medical College, and the Clinico-Pathologic Society of Philadelphia. He is a mason, affiliating with Ivanhoe Lodge, F. and A. M.

King Vol IV

PAXSON, OLIVER H

DR. OLIVER H. PAXSON
1733 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Dear Dr Bradford

I could not meet you at the time mentioned. Could you leave the books with Mr Mattice for me to examine?

I asked him yesterday if you had done so. He will probably see you this coming at the County Society.

Yours truly
O H Paxson

Oct 9 1902

PAYNE, CHARLES ORLANDO

CHARLES ORLANDO PAYNE, Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York, born in Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y.; literary education, State Normal College, Albany; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; health officer Port Jefferson, 1901-1903.

PAYNE, FREDERIC W., M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born January 1st, 1845, at Bath, Me., and is the eldest son of Dr. W. E. Payne of that place. The subject of this sketch acquired his preparatory education in the excellent graded schools of Bath and at a private academy in Massachusetts, specially designed to fit boys for college. The time arriving for him to select his future profession, he, after much reflection, decided to enter directly upon the study of medicine, and immediately commenced in the office of his father, under whose direction he continued throughout his pupilage.

He attended his first course of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in the winter of 1863-'64. The two following years he was a member of the Medical Department of Harvard College, where he graduated in the spring of 1866. The following year he attended a course of lectures at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, receiving a diploma at the end of the term. He was thus accredited by both the allopathic and homœopathic schools as competent in the practice of medicine, and in the collateral and supplementary branches. The next year he spent in practice with his father in Bath, where he rapidly acquired the confidence of his patrons. In the winter of the same year, he attended another course of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, devoting his time chiefly to anatomy and practical surgery. But desiring to pursue his professional studies still further, he sailed for Europe in September, 1868, and proceeding directly to Vienna, spent a year at the University and homœopathic hospitals of that city.

In addition to the general instruction at the University, he received private teachings in the several departments of ophthalmology from the assistants of Professor Arlt; on diseases of the ear from Gruber; on microscopic and pathological anatomy from Rokitansky; on obstetrics from Braun; on diseases of the lungs and throat from Schrœter; and took practical courses of instruction in surgery, etc., under Bilroth. After leaving Vienna, he spent some time at the universities of Berlin and Bologna.

Completing this extensive course of study in the latter part of 1869, he returned to America and resumed practice with his father. His fellow townsmen seem to have appreciated his rare qualifications, for during the few years of his practice in Bath, he filled the important posts of City Physician for one year, declining a re-election, and of Vice-President of the Central Homœopathic Medical Society; of Secretary for one year of the Maine Homœopathic State Society; for two years Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Homœopathic Society. He was also physician and surgeon to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home — an institution established by the State—of which he remained in charge until his removal to Boston, in October, 1872.

Dr. Payne now makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear and throat; and though so young a man, takes a very high rank among the many distinguished physicians of the great literary and scientific city. He is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Boston Homœopathic Society, and has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1867.

FREDERICK W. PAYNE, M. D.

In the beginning of 1866 Dr. Frederick W. Payne, eldest son of Dr. William E. Payne, took his first degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical College, and subsequently another at the Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania, and, after spending a year at the Medical University of Vienna, settled in Bath in copartnership with his father, where he was very successful in acquiring a wealthy and extended patronage; but desiring a larger field, in 1871 settled in Boston, where he is doing a good practice.

Dr. Frederick W. Payne, of Boston, the emninent oculist, died July 16th, aged 58. He was born at Bath, Me., January 1, 1845, the eldest son of Dr. W. E. Payne, the pioneer homeopath of Maine, and ever remembered prover of Lilium tigrinum. He attended his first course of lectures at N. Y. Homeopathic College and the two following years at Harvard, where he graduated in the spring of 1866. He then took a post-graduate course at Philadelphia under Hering, Lippe, Guernsey and Raue, and the following year another course at Harvard, devoted chiefly to anatomy and operative surgery. Deciding to make the eye and ear his specialty he entered the University of Vienna in 1868, where in addition to general instruction he had private courses in ophthalmology under Arlt; on the ear from Gruber; the microscope and pathological anatomy from Rokitansky; obstetrics from Braun; lungs and throat from Schroeter, and surgery under Bilroth. After leaving Vienna he spent some time at the University of Berlin.

The entire family—father and sons—were sterling and genuine Hahnemannians, and the seed sown by his father in a rich soil has borne a bountiful harvest in the work of his able son, whose devotion to the principle placed him in the highest rank among the oculists of this country and Europe, for by means of that beneficent system he was enabld to accomplish with medicines alone what the knife could not do, and to do with the knife what he could not have done without the aid of medical treatment.

Some of his cures reported in this journal have been little less than marvellous. As a lecturer he was no less brilliant than as operator and prescriber, and he was as modest as he was able, had to be urged to report some of his brilliant work. Cut down in his prime the profession and the world suffer an irreparable loss.

Advance Sept 1903
Med

PAYNE, JAMES HENRY, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4th, 1825, of English parentage. After completing his academic course, he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1848–'49. His medical education was conducted under the guidance of Dr. R. A. Snow, of New York city. Before he decided to make the practice of medicine his profession, he was a firm believer in the principles of homœopathy, and had proved satisfactorily to himself the true law of cure, experimentally; and greatly to appearances against his success and future prospects in the medical profession, but he was determined to practise homœopathy. This determination he has strictly adhered to, although disliking the name, and thinking that no such epithet should be attached to any medical man, or body of men, who are educated in every branch of the science.

During the summer of 1848, he visited Maine, but with no intention of remaining there. After visiting through the State, he formed in Bangor many acquaintances, and was so much pleased with the place, that he decided to make it his home, and the field for the exercise of his profession. In the autumn, he returned to New York, and in March, 1849, located in Bangor. There he remained until November, 1860, actively engaged in his medical duties. When Dr. Payne first went to Maine, in 1848, homœopathy was hardly known, and had made but little progress in that State. In 1849, the scarlatina and cholera prevailed in Bangor to a greater extent probably, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in America. There were from three to sixteen deaths daily from cholera alone, out of a population of 14,000, for several weeks, and the allopathists were very unsuccessful. Although he used none but attenuated remedies, his success was perfectly satisfactory. A great many cases, after they had reached the collapsed stage, and had been for a long time pronounced hopeless by his old school brethren, were cured by his practice.

These facts were well known throughout the city and State. He was equally successful with scarlatina; and the impulse which those cures gave to the new school of practice has not yet ceased, and did more to promulgate homœopathy, and make converts to it, than anything else could have done. His success was not alone in those diseases. His practice was *general*, and he was equally successful in proportion with all other diseases, the result establishing the new school on a firm basis in that city and vicinity. In November 1860, as his practice had become extremely arduous, he removed from Bangor to Boston, to the deep regret of those to whom he had so faithfully ministered. An editorial notice of his intended removal appearing in one of the Bangor papers remarks that "Dr. Payne has strongly attached to himself an extensive circle in his medical relations, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens by his many estimable qualities, and all will unite in the wish for his continued prosperity in his new home."

In Boston he has made for himself a valuable practice, using no extraneous means for the attainment of his success, depending wholly upon close application to his business for that object. Devotedly attached to his profession, he has tried to be a credit to it, and means to practise it in his own way as long as his health will permit. When he went to Bangor he had but his education and a few hundred dollars. He has now an ample competency, made chiefly from his practice.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Harriet M. Whittier of Boston, Mass., by whom he has two children.

In 1867, he made an extended tour through Syria, Egypt, France, Italy, and all the continent. Besides this he has seldom been absent from his work, never appropriating a particular time each year for a vacation. His success in his practice has been commensurate with his devotion to it, and with his ability.

JAMES HENRY PAYNE, M. D.

Dr. James Henry Payne, descended from English ancestry, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4, 1823, and died at his late home, 344 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, May 14, 1909, having been a member of the Institute since 1869.

For the past two years he had gradually withdrawn from practice, although still greatly interested in those for whom he had labored so long, prescribing within two weeks of his death. He was confined to his room, and to his bed only on the day he expired.

He was well known in his profession, and as a member of the Algonquin Club, the Boston Art Club and the Bostonian Society his had been a familiar figure for many years.

Graduating at the University of New York in 1849, he began the practice of medicine in Bangor, Me., where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Boston, continuing there the remainder of his life. He was a staunch homœopath and faithful follower of the precepts of Hahnemann, always attributing his success to the strict observance of the law of cure prescribed by the founder of our system.

He knew and studied with Drs. Hering, Gray and Kirby, and was a lifelong friend of Dr. Bayard. He aided in giving an impulse to the spread of homœopathy in Maine through his successful treatment during an epidemic of Asiatic cholera in Bangor in 1849-'50. He was likewise distinguished for his skillful treatment of small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

He has occupied a leading place in his profession, having cared for many families through four generations. There have been numerous testimonials to his skill, his cheerfulness in the sick room, and his unflagging devotion to his life work.

Dr. Payne was a member of several medical societies, and published a number of articles on medical topics, notably one on Asiatic cholera.

In 1855 he married Harriet M. Whittier, of Boston. He is survived by one son, Dr. James Henry Payne, past assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and one daughter, Miss Blanche Payne.

A I H 1910

James H. Payne, M.D.

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila'a.

James. H. Payne.

Boston May 26th 1867

Dear Sir,

I shall be at our convention, but as I have my assessments made to go to Europe, I shall not be able to be there the first day, but on the morning of the 6th June. When the roll is called the first day if you can consent, I wish you would have my name corrected as it was wrong last year, it was J. A. instead of J. H. Payne.

I have rooms already engaged at the 5th avenue Hotel,

Yours very Truly,

J. H. Payne

Geo. A. Belcher M. D.
43 & 21st St. N.Y.

151

JOHN PAYNE, M.D.

Was an older brother of our late associate, Dr. Wm. E. Payne. He was born in 1801. While practicing at Northport, Waldo Co., Me., in 1843, he became interested in the success of his brother who had practiced Homœopathy three years, made a trial of some of the remedies with such success that he gave up the old system which he had practiced for fifteen years, adopted the new and removed to Belfast in February, 1844. He was one of the founders of the Institute. He died October 8, 1857.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1893.

In the autumn of 1843 Dr. John Payne, a graduate of Bowdoin Medical College, then temporarily residing at Northport, became interested in homœopathy through the agency of his brother, Dr. William E. Payne, of Bath. He made a successful trial of the remedies in accordance with the law of similars, and on removing from Northport to Belfast in February, 1844, he renounced the old practice in which he had been engaged for more than fifteen years, and thenceforth devoted himself exclusively to the study and practice of homœopathy until his decease, which occurred on the 8th day of October, 1857. His son, L. V. Payne, also a graduate of Bowdoin Medical College, and deceased in 1853, was engaged with his father in the practice of homœopathy from 1846 to 1849, and rendered efficient aid in extending a knowledge of the system. Dr. John Payne was instrumental in interesting several allopathic physicians, who afterwards embraced homœopathy, among whom was Dr. John Roberts, then of the town of Brooks, and subsequently of Vassalboro. Dr. Payne was a diligent student of homœopathy, and always in effort to adapt his remedies strictly in accordance with the homœopathic law, in which he firmly believed. He was one of the earliest members of the Institute, and entertained an abiding interest in its success to the latest moments of his life.

PAYNE, LYCURGUS V.

Was born in the town of Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, Maine, October 28th, 1824. He was the eldest of two sons--the only children of Dr John Payne of Belfast, Me., who is also a member of this Institute. At an early age he showed a remarkable activity of intellect, and his fondness of study determined his father to give him the advantages of a collegiate education. Accordingly he was prepared for college at an early age; but the indications of disease which showed itself in the form of hypertrophy of the heart, turned him from his purpose; and he entered upon the study of medicine with his father, in the year 1842. A part of the time of his pupilage was spent in the office of his uncle, Dr Wm. E. Payne of Bath Maine, In the spring of 1846 he received his diploma from the Maine Medical School, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession with his father at Belfast.

The nature of his disease however, rendered him unfit for the hardship and anxiety attendant upon a general practice; and possessing a remarkable mechanical faculty he turned his attention to dentistry, in the art of which he became proficient He did not however, relinquish wholly, the practice of his profession.

In the autumn of 1844 he was seriously poisoned by Rhus tox., when expressing the juice from the green plant for homoeopathi purposes. The poison took such violent hold of him, that his life was despaired of for several days. From the effects of this he probably never fully recovered; indeed his health was so much impaired--his old heart difficulty increased, together with a violent cough, and purulent expectoration, that by the advice of his father, he determined to try the effects of a warm climate. Accordingly in 1849 he went to Cuba, where he spent some months, practising at the same time his profession in Havana. Here he made amyn friends who urged him to remain and continue the practice of medicine. His health was very much improved; but having a desire to return to his friends, he left Havana for home, in the spring of 1850, by the way of St Marks, Fla., New Orleans, Memphis, Cincinnati, in all of which cities he spent some time--visiting the places and objects of interest, of which he made an interesting record, together with such reflections as the occasions and scenes called forth.

In 1852 he went to California, where he spent one year in the practice of homoopathy, most of the time in San Francisco. Night exposures in the practice of his profession roused into activity the slumbering disease, and, as if forewarned of the coming event, he turned his steps homeward. In common with hundreds of others, when crossing the Isthmus he contracted the fever of the country. It proved too much for his enfeebled body, and he was just able to reach home and bid adieu to earth in the midst of his friends. He died at his father's house July 8th, 1853, aged 29 years--leaving a wife and one child.

As a physician he excelled in the discrimination of disease was well read in the whole history of medicine, and particularly in everything pertaining to homoeopathy. In general literature and in many of the sciences he was well read, and as a historian few were before him. His social feelings rendered him a favorite of all his acquaintance.

(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1854.p 72.)

PAYNE, NELSOM MILLAR

Name in full

Nelson Millar Payne M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Dover N. H.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York Homoeopathic College.

Payne.—Dr. M. N. Payne, of Dover, N. H., died July 15, 1871, very suddenly.

Mrs. M. E. Sawyer, of Dover, writes: "Dr. Payne had been a resident of Dover, about six years. During this brief time he had steadily gained in the confidence of the people till at the time of his death he had a very extensive and very successful practice. The secret of Dr. Payne's great success here is to be found in the genius of the man, and his untiring devotion to his work. He had great natural talent, a fine education, and large experience. A most sincere believer in the system of medicine he practiced, he devoted to it all his energies, sparing no labor, time, or trouble. He gave his first attention to his medicines, believing that his success depended in great measure upon their purity and strength, all his care was devoted to securing the best to be obtained."

Am Hom Obs Nov ~~1871~~

PEABODY, ADAMS, M. D., of Jefferson City, Mo., was born in Milford, Hillsborough county, N. H., January 22nd, 1813. He comes of unadulterated Puritan stock, his ancestors having landed at Plymouth Rock. His father and mother were born in Milford, his paternal grandfather being a native of Massachusetts. His early opportunities for education were limited to those afforded by the district schools of that day. In his sixteenth year he entered a store as a clerk, serving in that capacity for four years and a half, removing then to the City of New York, where he accepted a position as an assistant clerk in a hotel, afterwards engaging in the grocery business. Here he was married to Miss Frances C. Smith, of New York, and from here he removed to Detroit, and was there in charge of the office of the American Hotel, and a few months later to St. Josephs, Mich.

During his residence here, he kept a hotel, carried on the work of a farm, and became for the first time interested in the management of a paper. Ill health following, he removed to Cleveland, and from there to Cincinnati, entering the office of one of the leading papers of that day. Not long after he took up his residence here, he assumed the charge of the commercial department of the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, and while so connected, established *The Price Current*, publishing and editing it for five years. Upon the opening of the Merchants' Exchange, he assumed charge as Superintendent, continuing to hold the position for nearly three years, when he was induced to remove to Perry county, Tenn., hoping thereby to be benefited in his health, which had again become impaired.

After a short residence here, he put into practice the knowledge of medicine he had acquired through reading and through private suggestions from professional acquaintances in Cincinnati. In February, 1851, he again removed, settling in Boone county, Mo., and two years after became interested in a newspaper, published in Columbia, which he edited and published for three years, still attending to some extent to the calls made upon him as a physician. At the close of his management in Columbia, he located permanently in Jefferson City, becoming Assistant Editor of the then official paper of the State, the *Examiner*, and upon the inauguration of Robert M. Stewart, Governor of Missouri, accepted the position of Private Secretary, holding the office over two years. As during these two years he had practised medicine to some extent, he now gave more time and attention to his professional duties, adding to this the task of editing the *Missouri Educator*.

In the fall of 1864, he became Editor of the *State Times*, and some months later received the appointment of Clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, retaining the office between six and seven years. In 1866, he began to preach as a minister of the New Jerusalem Church, of which he had long been a member, and was ordained five years later.

He is devoted to his calling, and expects to serve the remainder of his time as a minister of these doctrines, but has continued to furnish medicine to those who desire it until he shall find a suitable successor. Of nervous temperament and slight of form, he is full of activity. Inclined to shrink from publicity as a physician, he yet patiently administers to those who apply to him for advice or medical assistance.

He is pleasantly surrounded by a large family relationship.

PEABODY, GILES H

My full name is Giles H. Peabody
I graduated at G. H. Medical College, in the year
My present address is G. H. Peabody county of Newport
State of R. I. where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in the Society
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1877 at New Shoreham
At present I am in the School
Business in R. I. acting as superin
- tendent

PEACH, WILLIAM

WILLIAM PEACH, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, one of the oldest homœopathic physicians now in practice, was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, December 6, 1837, and is a son of William Peach who was a son of William Peach, both of whom were born in England and came to America in 1782, settling in Delaware near Wilmington, where they were farmers. His mother was Nancy Armstrong. Dr. Peach was educated in the common schools and the academy at New Castle, Delaware, and his professional education was acquired in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, where he graduated in 1877. Since that time he has been engaged in practice, and with gratifying success. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1868 he married Jeanette Elizabeth Smith, and has one son, Dr. Chas. E. Peach, born March 9, 1879, a graduate of Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, class of 1902.

King Vol IV

PEACOCK, THOMAS H

THE NEW ANTHEM.

Professor J. E. Kochersperger Criticises It.

Musical Editor Item: Dear Sir:—As The Evening Bulletin published a new national anthem—"America," and gave a minute account of the great efforts of the musical author, I thought a little musical medical tonic might be of some help, indisposing the germs of faulty construction abounding in the work. Few persons mastering one study have the talent to be successful in any other. On the 22d of August, I sent a communication to The Evening Bulletin, but it was not given space. A musical gentleman informed me that The Bulletin was booming the new Anthem, and that you, Sir, being mot reliable, musical loving fair play, would perhaps give space in your popular paper.

Of the vocal construction I have this to say: The middle voices contain many useless, quick and passing harmonic changes, anticipations, and retardations; the melody (contus firmus) becomes secondary to them. The rules of song-quartette forbid this.

The intonation of some parts of the middle voices are too much for ordinary singers. Music for the words "shade each," octaves in tenor and soprano; not good, only when sung by all voices, singing the same named notes (unison.); Music for words "Long may her," octaves in tenor and soprano. Music for words "Wave O'er," consecutive fifths, tenor and bass; very bad, not used by good authors.

Other crude efforts were found, but it would take more space than I would like to ask of you. To sit at the piano-forte and work out a number of chords, (composing by ear) having it arranged for the Park Band, is a different thing from composing a perfect four-voiced work.

A national anthem to be lasting and popular, like those we already have, the conditions and the occasions must be here, and it takes a musical, and not a medical doctor to give it life. Respectfully,

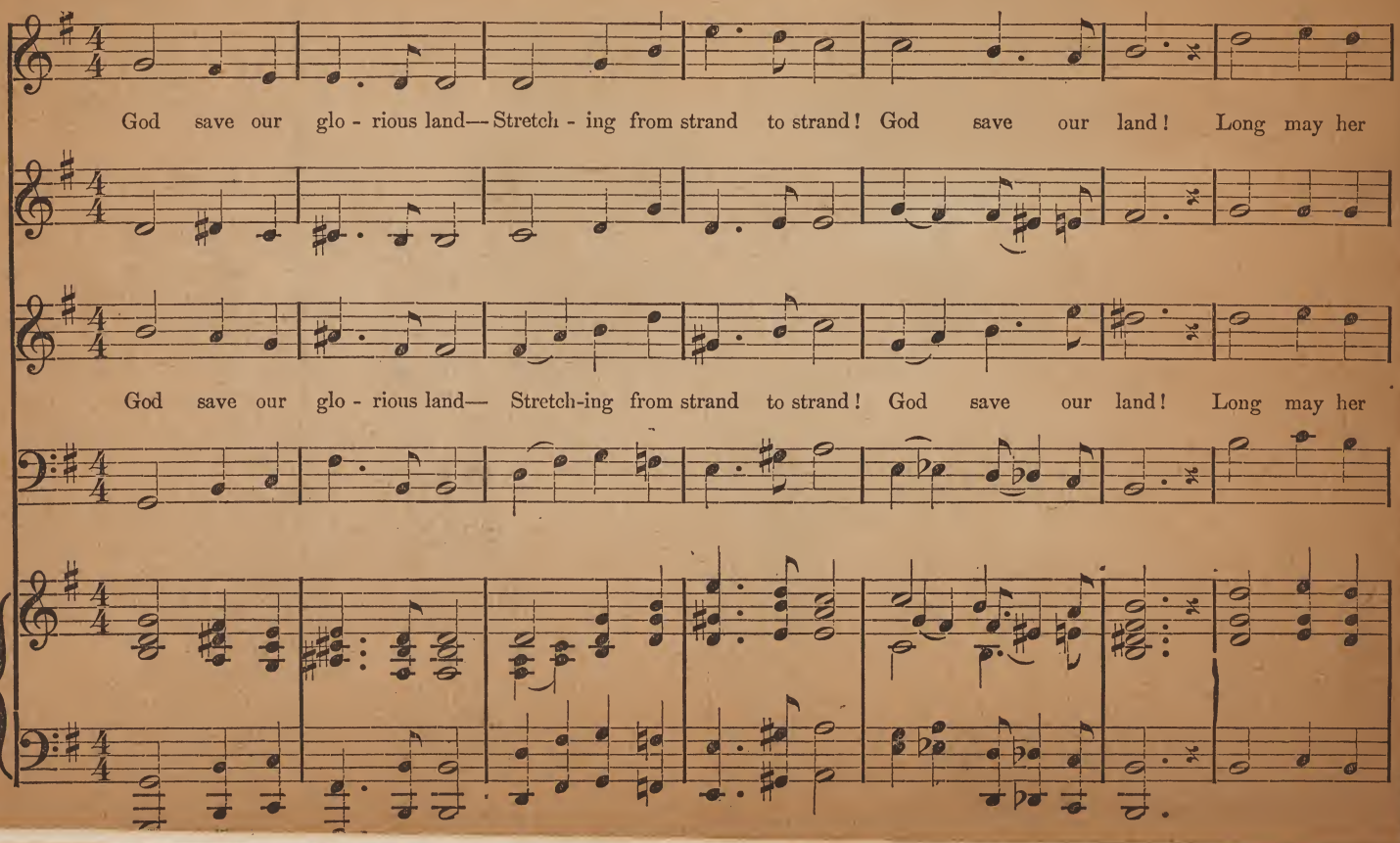
J. E. KOCHERSPERGER,
Prof. of music, 1536 Wallace street.

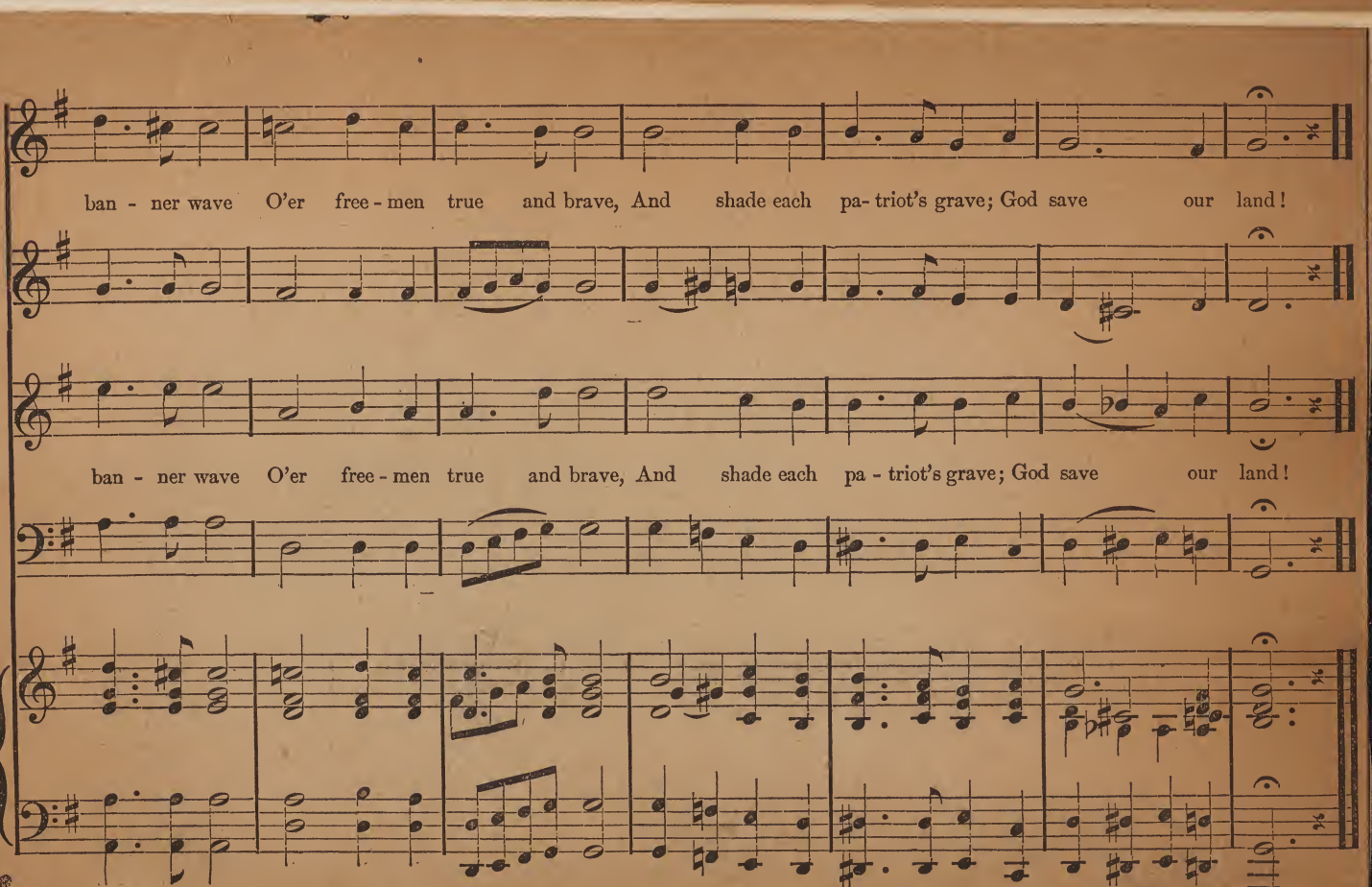
"AMERICA," A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM

(Dedicated to "Our Beloved President, William McKinley.")

WORDS BY ANNA F. LEX.

Copyright, 1898, by Thomas H. Peacock, M. D.


God save our glo - rious land— Stretch - ing from strand to strand! God save our land! Long may her
God save our glo - rious land— Stretch-ing from strand to strand! God save our land! Long may her


ban - ner wave O'er free - men true and brave, And shade each pa- triot's grave; God save our land!
ban - ner wave O'er free - men true and brave, And shade each pa - triot's grave; God save our land!

Composed by Dr. Thomas H. Peacock, and as played by Anders's Third Regiment Band at Lemon Hill Music Pavilion, Fairmount Park, August 20, 1898.

PEARCE, ROBERT W., M. D., of Louisville, Ky., was born in Shelby county, in the same State, in May, 1830. He had the advantage in early life of a sound and practical education. Attracted while young by the medical profession, he commenced the study when but nineteen years of age under such teachers as Professor S. D. Grass, and others of celebrity in the allopathic school. Having passed through a full course of study, he graduated in 1852, from the University of Louisville, receiving at once the appointment of resident graduate at the city hospital, where he was enabled to devote much time to diagnosis and pathology, as well as to the acquisition of a wide clinical experience.

In 1853, he was married, and located in Jefferson county, Ky., where he practised his profession for nineteen years, establishing a well earned reputation as a diagnostician and obstetrician.

In 1871, being in ill health, and worn out with professional duties, he removed to Louisville. Disgusted with allopathic medication, he concluded to try homœopathy, and by the kindness and assistance of Drs. C. W. and W. L. Breyfogle, homœopathic practitioners, he was enabled to investigate it, and to soon obtain a knowledge of true medical science, while his health was much benefited. His experience culminated in thorough conversion. Since that time he has worked early and late in the cause, and with his large experience in obstetrics and pathology he is regarded as quite an acquisition to homœopathy in Louisville.

PEARSALL, PERLY W

PERLY W. PEARSALL, Kalkaska, Michigan, born Alpine, Kent county, Mich.; literary education, high school, Grand Rapids, Mich.; graduated in 1880 from Grand Rapids Business College; took two courses at Rush Medical College, and in 1889 graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; practiced in Grand Ledge, Mich., 1889; Waconsta, Mich., 1889-92; Muskegon, Mich., 1892-95; Grand Rapids, Mich., 1895, since then in Kalkaska; was coroner, Clinton county, 1890-92; member U. S. pension board.

PEARSALL, SAMUEL J

New York, June, 1870.

Dear Doctor:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Samuel J Pearsall

I graduated at Penn-Homo. Medical College, in the year 1858 March

My present address is Saratoga Springs county of Saratoga

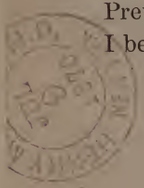
State of New York where I have resided since 1858

Previous to that time I practised in .....

.....

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year May 1858 at Saratoga Springs

My full name is Samuel J. Pearsall
I graduated at Penn = Hom Medical College, in the year 1854
My present address is Saratoga Spring county of Saratoga
State of New York where I have resided since 1854
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1858 at Saratoga Spring



The proceedings of Saratoga co society
You will find in the proceedings of the
State Society

William S. Pearsall, Ph.B., M.D., Professor of Physiology, was born March 11th, 1861, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. After attending the local educational institutions, he entered Wesleyan University, graduating with the class of '82. He immediately commenced the study of medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and graduating in 1885, became attached to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, in the capacity of Interne, where he served two years. He subsequently went to Europe where he spent six months in the hospitals of the principal medical centers. Dr. Pearsall then returned to New York City and commenced active practice,

PROFESSOR WILLIAM S. PEARSALL

making a specialty of diseases of the nose and throat and in a short time was appointed surgeon to the throat department of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital to succeed Dr. C. E. Beebe. In 1896 he was appointed Professor of Physiology at the New York Homœopathic Med. College, which position he now occupies.

Dr. Pearsall is a member of the Chiron Club and of the New York State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies.

Chronicle, Nov 25, 1899,

PEARSON, CLEMENT, M. D., of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was born in Mercer county, Pa., December 19th, 1819. His father, a native of Chester county, was of English descent, and traced his line through a long ancestry of Quaker blood. His mother, four years younger, was born in Philadelphia. His early education was received in an academy at New Wilmington, Pa. On leaving there, he was engaged for a number of years as a teacher. While thus employed, he gave himself to the study and thorough comprehension of the different schools of medicine; examining the several theories, and noticing carefully their results. He pursued this study with indefatigable industry, but without the slightest thought of becoming a practitioner of either system. His fondness for the study alone induced his long and earnest labor over it, and it was not until 1847, that his attention was drawn to the expediency of making choice of medicine as a profession. For this, he is indebted to Dr. S. Searles, of Newcastle, Pa., from whom, and his partner, Dr. Porter, he received all necessary books and instruction in homœopathy. He prosecuted his studies with great care for two years. In the winter of 1849, he formed the acquaintance of Curt Pretsch, M. D., who had but recently arrived in this country from Leipzig; and in April, 1850, they opened an office in Wellsville, Ohio, for the practice of homœopathy. The year following, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and then removed to Salem, Ohio, where, for five years, he engaged in active and very successful practice. In the winter of 1856–'57, wishing still farther to improve himself in study, he attended lectures in the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1857. In April of the same year, he located in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he is now actively engaged in a large and valuable practice. His patient and laborious investigation of the several theories of medical practice, though, probably, he little thought of the result, was a most important link in the chain of causation, which led him to chose the profession of medicine, and ultimately to decide upon homœopathy as the system which combined most of reasonableness with the least of suffering to the afflicted.

On the 17th of June, 1858, he delivered an address before the public, entitled, "Is there a System of Medicine?" This address was induced by the Proceedings of the Iowa State Medical Society, and is a reply to them. It is a very able lecture, in which comparing the allopathic and homœopathic treatments, he presents an array of proof in favor of the latter, which it is impossible to controvert. It excited considerable discussion, and brought out Dr. Sumner Stebbins as an allopathic opponent. The discussion both oral and written was one of great ability, and both parties gained renown from it. The lecture was subsequently reviewed at some length by Dr. Marcy in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. To this journal he has contributed sundry papers of great value; and to the *United States Journal of Homœopathy;* to the *Hahnemann Monthly;* to the *Homœopathic Independent;* to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter;* and to the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal.* In addition to these, he has been a frequent contributor to the *Medical Investigator*, of Chicago, for the past fifteen years. He has also prepared a chapter for a work on Materia Medica, which has not yet been published, prepared under the editorship of Dr. Gilchrist. In addition to these literary contributions to the cause of homœopathy, he has delivered annually addresses (by request) to the teachers of the country, since the organization of their institute, now over twelve years. Some of these lectures, and one also before the State Medical Association, have been published in the newspapers, and have met with general acceptance.

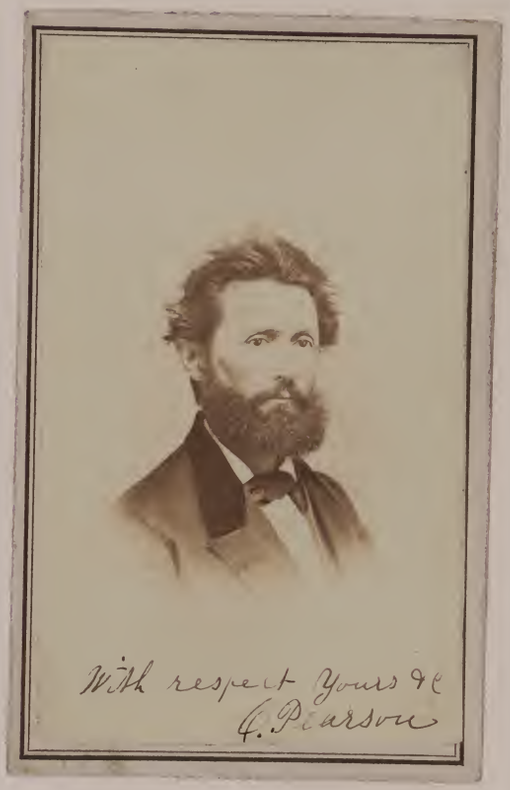
He is a ready writer and a fluent speaker, an uncompromising friend of temperance, taking the position in numerous addresses he has delivered on this subject that alcohol, though a good vehicle for retaining and preserving medicinal substances, is of itself never necessary either as a medicine or stimulant.

CLEMENT PEARSON, M. D.

EDITOR ADVANCE:—It is with sorrow I read a brief sketch of the death of Dr. C. Pearson, of Washington, D. C. I feel that I have lost a valuable friend, one who could encourage and aid me, and who could give me advice which cleared away many serious doubts in many serious cases. I will relate how Dr. Pearson converted me to Homœopathy. Early in my medical career I married; a son was born to us, who when eighteen months old was attacked with dysentery. The methods of old school therapeutics were at that time my favorites. I was absent most of the time teaching in order to raise funds to defray my college expenses, and my wife and child resided at an uncle's in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. I received word that baby was dangerously ill; and on arriving at home I found it only too true. I employed old Dr. Vancise who prescribed "neutralizing powders," but they were rejected by the infant stomach. The doctor visited the child, said dysentery was epidemic in the city, that mine was not the only sick child, and after a careful examination, said the child was dying. He raised his hand in a professional way and said: "My God it is too late; your child will not live two hours; ulceration has set in, I cannot save it."

It was now about 2 P. M. The child was rapidly sinking, friends were calling to console us, when something seemed to prompt me to call another doctor. I said, "I am going for one of those Homœopaths. Whom shall I get?" A lady replied, "Get Dr. Pearson." Fortunately, I found him in, and he came with me at once. It was twilight when he entered the chamber; we could scarcely see the child breathe. The doctor examined the child and did not speak for several minutes, then taking a long slim vial from his case he simply dropped a few pellets into the child's mouth. After a few minutes he called for a goblet of "pure cold water" and gave it spoonful after spoonful of that cold water until I thought he would certainly kill it. He then put a small powder in a glass of water and ordered us to

PEARSON, CLEMENT



"give a teaspoonful after each movement of the bowels." While putting on his gloves he gave us a severe lecture about abusing children with nauseous drugs. Dr. Pearson attended our baby probably a week and restored it to life and health, and that baby is now a young man of eighteen years much my superior in physical strength. When I called to pay him my bill, through curiosity I asked him what medicines he gave the child. And now mark the wisdom of his reply: "I have practiced medicine some twenty years and I have made it a rule to never give anything to make a person sick." When pressed for the name of the remedy, he replied, "I gave the indicated remedy." "But, doctor," I said, "I fail to get the remedy yet." He went to his library, selected a book of clinical cases, turned to the page and said, "I gave that child Mer. corr. 200 in the water and *one dose* of Nux vomica 1000 to begin with." To my astonishment he recorded his work, that perhaps "some poor shipwrecked brother seeing would take heart again." Noble worker! would that we might receive more inspiration from thy careful teachings. May we study them in such a manner that when we are called "to wrap the drapery of our couch around us and lie down to pleasant dreams," like thee, may we hear the welcome words, "well done! good and faithful servant."

O. J. LYON.

SABETHA, Kansas.

Med. Adv. V. 16. p 756.

CLEMENT PEARSON, M.D., of Washington, D. C., died at five o'clock A.M. January 29th, aged sixty-six years. He was born in Mercer county, Penna., December 19th, 1819, and in his early manhood was engaged in teaching school. He attended medical lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and subsequently in the Western Medical College (Homœopathic) of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating at the latter institution in 1857. For many years he practiced at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, but afterwards removed to Washington, D. C., where he established an excellent practice. Besides being a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, he assisted in forming the International Hahnemannian Association and was for two years its President. In his medical belief he professed to be what is called a "Hahnemannian." He was exceedingly rigid in his notions respecting medicine, and impatient of any and all opinions which did not coincide with his own. He was quite a frequent contributor to the journalistic literature of Homœopathy, and in controversial discussion was ready and forcible. He was also an earnest advocate of temperance.

Hahn Mo Feb 1886

CLEMENT PEARSON, M.D., Washington, D. C.

Clement Pearson, M.D., was born in Mercer county, Pa., December 19, 1819. His father, a native of Chester county, was of English descent, and traced his line through a long ancestry of Quaker blood. His mother was born in Philadelphia. He received his education in the New Wilmington, Pa. Academy, and for several years was employed as a teacher. After a careful examination of the merits of the two systems, he began the study of homœopathy under the guidance of Dr. S. Searles, of New Castle, Pa., attended a course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College (Pa.) in 1851, and located at Salem, Ohio, where for five years he had a large and successful practice. In 1856–57 he attended the Homœpathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1857, and removed the following year to Mt. Pleasant, Ia., where as a pioneer, he for many years upheld the fortunes of our school. It was from here that his early contributions to our periodical medical literature brought him into prominence as one of the most incisive and vigorous writers in the West.

In 1874 he removed to Washington where he soon established a successful practice. He was a true follower of and a firm believer in all the tenets of Hahnemann. For him the homœopathy of the master was equal to all emergencies of the sick-room. He never needed poultices, plasters, stimulants, anodynes or any other palliatives to aid him in relieving the sick. His success was based on his knowledge of the Materia Medica, whose remedial agents he wielded with a master hand. He was a member of the American Institute, one of the founders of the Hahnemannian Association and for two years its president. In the summer of 1881 he visited Europe, the result of which was "A Journal of Travels in Europe," a volume of 180 pages and the only work from his pen. It stamps the author as an independent thinker; and, as a book of travels, in originality of expression, caustic wit and quaint humor it rivals "Innocents Abroad," and will be read

with profit and pleasure by every homœopath. It is to be regretted that one so able to instruct his fellow-laborers in the differentiation of remedies and their practical application in the sick-room should not have written a medical work.

He died Friday morning, January 29 at 5 A. M., after an illness of ten days, although he had for some time shown symptoms of the impending crisis in weakened digestion and occasional attacks of vertigo; so much so, that he often remarked that people would think him intoxicated. About two weeks before his death, he attended an obstetrical case and went all day without eating. His already weak stomach now rejected all food and he went home and took to his bed. Typhoid symptoms soon appeared with extreme prostration, jactitation, trembling, diarrhœa, delirium, with inability to take the least nourishment. The base of the brain seemed the central point of all the trouble. Remedies seemed only to slightly change the picture. During his entire illness he seemed to realize very little and he gradually sank into a stupor and coma. He was attended by Dr. Custis, with Dr. Kent, of St. Louis, as counsel. A. I. H. 1886

Med. Adv. V. 16. P 665.

CLEMENT PEARSON, M. D., was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Dec. 19, 1819. His father, a native of Chester County, was of English descent, and traced his line through a long ancestry of Quaker blood. His mother was born in Philadelphia. He received his education in the New Wilmington, Pa. Academy, and for several years was employed as a teacher. After a careful examination of the merits of the two systems, he began the study of Homœopathy under the guidance of Dr S. Searles of Newcastle, Pa., attended a course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College (Pa.) in 1851, and located at Salem, Ohio, where for five years he had a large and successful practice. In 1856-57 he attended the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1857, and removed the following year to Mt. Pleasant, Ia., where as a pioneer, he for many years upheld the fortunes of one school. It was from here that his early contributions to our periodical medical literature brought him into prominence as one of the most incisive and vigorous writers in the West.

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Am Hom Observer March 1886

C. Pearson

Dr. Clement Pearson died at his residence in Washington, D. C., January 29th, 1886, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Graduated from the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857, he became a pioneer of Homœopathy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1874 removed to Washington, D. C., where he soon established a most successful practice. He was an uncompromising Homœopathist, believing implicitly in the teachings of Hahnemann as contained in the Organon. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and one of the founders of the International Hahnemannian Association, of which he was for two terms President. A man of strong character, of pure and upright life, and a devoted physician, he will be mourned by a large circle of friends and patients, who ministered tenderly upon him during his last illness.

N Am Jl
Hom
March
1886

Oskaloosa Iowa
Nov 29th 1867

G. E. Baker M.D.
H. H. Smith M.D.
Cor. Sec. -

Gentlemen!

I would most respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your circular inviting me to attend a session of the A. I. of H. on the 4th Wednesday in January next. I would regret exceedingly that for this time at least I should forego the pleasure of meeting with you.

I would be glad to become a member of the Institute and would fill out the Certificate and send it but there is no provision for such. I never heard until recently (a few days since) the existence of the Institute of Hygiene in our State; hence I can get no Circulars here.

Yours Truly of Oskaloosa
J. R. Beckwith

208

E. A. Hall of Chicago E. A. —
Guilbert of Du Bunk and others
with whom I am personally
acquainted would I have no
doubt sign such a certifi-
cate if requested to do so
but perhaps by the next annu-
-al meeting I may find it
convenient to be present my-
-self, and in assisting the
Title and Place of its being
held I hope you will not
forget the West. I would sug-
-gest Kankakee of our State, Peoria
or Quincy Illinois.

Please accept
Gentlemen my best wishes
for your success and that
of the Cause for which we
are all laboring. And believe
me. Fraternally
Yours &c

Clement Larson

PEARSON, EDSON DORWIN

EDSON DORWIN PEARSON, Wabash, Indiana, born Wabash county, February 28, 1871; literary education, Indiana University; medical preceptor, Dr. J. W. G. Stewart of Wabash; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899.

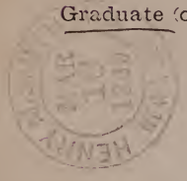
PEARSON, WILLIAM

105

Name in full Wm Pearson

P. O. Address in full South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Dartmouth College N. H.



SMITH M.D.
MAY
20
1867
NEW YORK

May 17th 1867

Circular received by politeness of the "Committee of arrangements", Messrs. Geo. E. Belcher M.D. & others of NewYork —

Wm Pearson

So. Hadley Falls, Mass.

P.S. Probably shall not be able to attend the Session — which I much regret.

W. P.

PEARSON, WILLIAM A

2 ** 1914
N American June 24

DR. PEARSON IS CHOSEN DEAN AT HAHNEMANN

He Succeeds Doctor Van Lennep in Medical College Post

CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR

Has Had Much Experience in Research and Laboratory Work

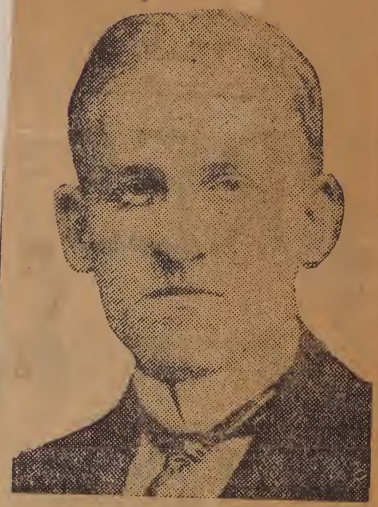
Dr. William A. Pearson, who has been professor of chemistry in Hahnemann Medical College for six years, has been chosen dean of that institution to succeed Dr. William B. Van Lennep, who will continue in the professorship of surgery.

DR. WILLIAM A. PEARSON

Doctor Pearson, who has been chosen dean because the duties of that office had become too burdensome on Doctor Van Lennep, was educated in the public schools of Van Wert, O., and in the University of Michigan. He has been successively a research chemist in Detroit, professor of chemistry in the Ferris Institute of Michigan, chemist in charge of the Alexander antitoxin laboratories, at Marretta, Pa., and chief chemist for the Smith, Kline, French Company, of this city.

Doctor Pearson's appointment will become effective July 1. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Geographical Society, and joint author of Platt and Pearson's "Medical Chemistry."

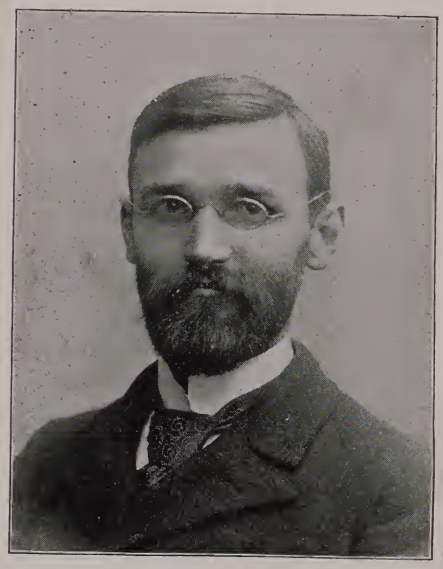
Worth-While Philadelphians



NEW BLOOD

Reversing the Greeley injunction, Dr. William A. Pearson, of Hahnemann Medical College, came east. He started in Michigan, and when he arrived here was accompanied by fine executive and educational ability and a lot of ideas. As president of the Hahnemann School of Science and dean of the medical school, Doctor Pearson has had remarkable success, and every member of the faculty swears by him.

PEASE, FREDERICK OLIN, M.D., of Chicago, was born at Redwood, Jefferson county, New York, August 12, 1852. He is a direct descendant of the Peases who located in Martha's Vineyard in 1634.



DR. F. O. PEASE.

In 1877 Dr. Pease began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Edward Porter, of central Illinois, and also one year with Dr. A. E. Small, Jr. His studies were continued until 1886, when he was graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, standing high in his class.

Soon after graduation Dr. Pease located at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago, where he practiced successfully until his removal to the city in 1889

Dr. Pease has devoted most of his professional life to a close study of the materia medica, and has now an enviable reputation as a careful and successful prescriber. The late Dr. E. A. Ballard thought so highly of his abilities as calinician that in 1890 he turned over to him his practice when declining health compelled Dr. Ballard to retire from active work; and when the Hering Medical College was organized Dr. Pease was elected to the chair of Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics, a positoin which he fills with great credit to himself and to the institution. His clinics have become of one the most popular attractions of the college.

In 1878 Dr. Pease married Allie J., daughter of Reuben Hankinson, of Rockford, Illinois, and the home of Dr. and Mrs. Pease has been blessed by the presence of four bright children, all boys, the eldest being thirteen years of age; one, the third child, died at the age of twenty months.

Since leaving Morgan Park the Doctor has lived on the south side of Chicago, where he enjoys a large practice among cultivated and well-to-do people.

Dr. Pease united with the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association soon after graduation, and for two years has been very active in the councils of the International Hahnemannian Association.

FREDERICK OLIN PEASE, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Fredericktown, New York, son of Henry Ward and Louisa L. (Macumber) Pease, his ancestry being traced back to the Pease family of Enfield, Connecticut, of the seventeenth century, and still more remotely to the time of Otto II. of Germany, A. D. 509. As a boy Dr. Pease attended the high schools of Freeport, Illinois, and Adrian, Michigan. His professional course was completed by graduation from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, class of '86. He was professor of materia medica in the National Homœopathic College, 1890-91; professor of materia medica and clinical medicine in Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1891-95; professor of materia medica in Dunham Medical College, Chicago, 1895-98, and professor of materia medica and sanitary science and hygiene in the American College of Osteopathy, 1898-1903. The first meetings for the organization of Hering Medical College were held at Dr. Pease's invitation in his office, August 10, 1891. He is a member of the International Hahnemannian Association and of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association. He married Allie Hankinson in 1878, and their children are Leslie E., Lee M., Clyde and Herbert Pease.

King Vol IV

PEASE, GILES, M. D., of Rockville, was born in Somers, Conn., December 2d, 1805. He was educated primarily for the Gospel ministry; entered on its public duties in February, 1828, and was engaged in evangelistic labors incessantly for five years. He accepted a call to the pastorate of a Congregational Church in Lowell, Mass., in 1833. He had an attack of severe illness in 1836, culminating in throat disease and nervous prostration. Having given the old school remedies a faithful trial, without much apparent benefit, he was persuaded to try the homœopathic treatment. The immediate beneficial results constrained him to a careful and thorough study of the new science, and to enter on its practice. He first opened an office for homœopathic practice in Cambridge, Mass., in 1840. After a busy and successful practice of two years, his health having become confirmed, he accepted a call to Sandwich, Mass., in 1842, where he continued fourteen years in the discharge of the duties of the ministry, superadded to those of an extensive homœopathic practice. From Sandwich he removed to Boston in 1856, continuing in the practice of homœopathy without pastoral charge, though not abandoning the functions of the ministry.

In 1871, constrained by solicitations of family friends, he removed to Rockville, Conn., leaving an excellent practice in the city with his son, G. M. Pease, M. D. He has always been singularly successful in the treatment of all pulmonary diseases and the diseases of children. With measles, whooping-cough, croup, diphtheria, pleurisy, lung, bilious, rheumatic and puerperal fevers, diarrhœa, cholera and cholera-morbus he has never lost a patient. Of patients in infancy and childhood he has lost four only. Being among the pioneers of homœopathy in New England, he was often subjected to very cool treatment from sundry brethren of the allopathic school, though treated courteously by not a few.

In October, 1834, while in Lowell, Mass., he was assailed by *the first New England pro-slavery mob*, in connection with the distinguished philanthropist, the honorable and reverend George Thompson of England, whom he was first, in this country, to welcome to the hospitalities of his home and to his pulpit, to lecture on American slavery.

Dr. Pease has been a minister of the Gospel for more than forty-five years, and a practitioner of the Hahnemann school for more than thirty-two years. During his long career of active service in both the clerical and medical professions, he has delivered numerous lectures on slavery and temperance; has written much for the newspaper and periodical press; published a "Congregational Church Manual;" a treatise on the "Egyptian and American Systems of Servitude, as compared with the Mosaic System of Service and Labor," and brief histories of a score and a half of churches. He enjoys excellent health; uses no tobacco, tea or coffee; can read the finest print without glasses, and continues both to preach and to heal.

REV. GILES PEASE, M.D.

Dr. Pease, a past member, joined the society in 1860, only four years after its formation, was an active and valued member for several years till he removed from the State to Connecticut, in 1871.

He died on Sunday morning, March 5, 1882, at the residence of his son-in-law, in the city of Boston. He was born at Somers, Conn., December 2, 1805. Early in life he was fitted for and entered Yale College, but on account of ill health was compelled to abandon the full course in the University before its completion. His early love for Christ and the souls of men led him to the sacred office of the ministry, where it was ever his delight to watch and labor so long as the Master gave him strength and permitted him to work. His last service was in the Congregational church in Ellington, Conn. on the last Sabbath in Aug. 1879, when he was stricken with apoplexy at the beginning of the sermon; and although he lingered and suffered for more than two years and a half, he never again addressed an audience or resumed the practice of medicine. It was his rare privilege a few years since on the 50th anniversary of his first sermon to preach from the same text, in the same pulpit, in his native town, to the children and grandchildren of those who heard him in his youth. Dr Pease was well known for his bold and tireless advocacy of the great principles of anti-slavery and temperance, in those early days when their advocacy from the platform and pulpit were far from popular, and later as the skilled and busy homoeopathic physician, enjoying a wide and successful practice; whose best years were spentiin healing the sick, comforting the dying, and teaching the living how to live.

Dr Pease left one son Dr Giles M. Pease, a well known physician in San Fransisco,Cal.and two daughters to mourn his loss.
(Trans.Mass.Hom.Med.Soc.1880-3.)

PEASE, GILES, Jr., of Boston, Mass., was born in that city on May 3d, 1839. His father, Giles Pease, M. D., was then in practice in Cambridgeport, being one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that vicinity. His early education was of a superior character, but his subsequent preparation for a collegiate course was interrupted for a few years, delicate health necessitating his absence from school. This period, however, was not wholly unimproved. He had early manifested an inclination to follow in his father's footsteps, and as his health permitted he studied medicine. He attended the usual course of lectures at Harvard Medical College. Early in 1861, just prior to the time of graduating, having successfully passed the requisite examination, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy. He continued from that time until the winter of 1862-'63 in active service, but then sickness compelled his return home. While in the navy he acquired a wide reputation as a skilful and careful prescriber, from his great success in the treatment of the yellow fever, during an epidemic of that dread scourge in the squadron to which he was attached; the therapeutics were homœopathic. During his stay at home he applied for an examination for his diploma, and, having passed the same with distinguished honors, it was granted in 1863. He then obtained a transfer to the army, and joined the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry as assistant surgeon, subsequently becoming first medical officer thereof. The superiority of homœopathic surgery was brilliantly demonstrated by him during his service in the army, and his successes won for him the rank of Brigade and Post Surgeon, but ill health again compelled his return home in the summer of 1864. He resigned his commission, and upon restoration to health, entered upon practice in his native city, where he still resides, and enjoys a handsome income from his profession.

Dr. Pease is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; also of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Boston Homœopathic Society. He was for two years Chairman of the Committee on Surgery of the State Society, prior to which he invented several important surgical instruments, some of which he has brought to the notice of the profession through the pages of the *Medical Investigator*, of which he is one of the assistant editors, and to which he has contributed many brilliant and valuable papers.

For two years he held the position of Professor of Anatomy in the Boston Dental College. Among the homœopaths of Boston he is regarded as one of the first surgeons in the country.

Popular alike among his professional brethren of either school, distinguished for urbanity and delicacy of refinement in the sick room, possessing also in an eminent degree that *tactus eruditus* which marks the skilful and successful surgeon, master of a wide experience, though only entering, so to speak, upon life, the future career of Dr. Pease cannot well be other than brilliant.

PEASE, GILES M. # 2

Dr. J. M. Selfridge, of Oakland, California, contributes the memorial of Dr. Giles M. Pease published in *The Homœopathic Physician*, for June, 1892, page 260.

Dr. Giles M. Pease.

Was born in Boston, Mass., May 3d, 1839. His early education, like that of most American boys, was in the public schools of his native town, but he finished his literary studies in one of the academies of Boston. Just when he decided to study medicine, I am not informed, but for the purpose of defraying his expenses while attending the Medical College he went upon the boards of the theatre, and at one time was Booth's best man. When sufficient means had been procured, he left the drama and commenced the study of medicine at Harvard.

Before he completed his studies the war of the rebellion broke out, and after passing a rigid examination by the United States Navy Board, standing second in his class, he enlisted, in the early part of 1861, in the United States Navy as assistant surgeon. While packing his trunk before leaving for the seat of war, his father, Giles Pease, M. D., one of the first practitioners of Homœopathy in New England, placed a small book entitled *Sixteen Principal Homœopathic Remedies*, and a case containing the medicines in his trunk with the remark, "[redacted], "they may be of use to you in emergencies." But young Giles being thoroughly indoctrinated with the teachings of Harvard, paid no attention to the little volume until his ship struck yellow fever in Southern waters. His first, second, and third patients, treated according to allopathic methods, died. Then he remembered the parting words of his father, and eagerly sought the previously-despised little book. He studied it thoughtfully, and compared the symptoms of his next patient, sick with yellow fever, with the remedies in the little book, and finally gave Arsenicum. It proved to be the simillimum, and

cured his patient. After this, he lost no more cases with yellow fever.

In the winter of 1862–63 his health gave way and he resigned his position in the navy and returned home. When his health was sufficiently restored, he re-entered Harvard, from which he received the degree of M. D., July 15th, 1863.

Being fired with patriotism he now enlisted in the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He soon took the place of Surgeon, and although he rapidly rose to the position of chief Medical Officer of his regiment, he was never commissioned as *full* Surgeon, owing to the prejudice against him on the part of the Surgeon-General, because of his reported leaning toward Homœopathy. In the summer of 1864, his health again failed him, and he was compelled to leave the service.

His successful experiences with the *Sixteen Principal Homœopathic Remedies* while in the service of his country, so impressed him, that on retiring from the army in the fall of 1864 he unfurled the banner of Homœopathy and commenced private practice in the city of Boston.

His opportunities in the army, and his mechanical tastes soon led him to adopt surgery as a specialty. In this branch of the profession he excelled. His boldness, his carefulness, his originality, and his successes in abdominal surgery soon won for him a *national* reputation. He was one of the *first* surgeons in the world who had the courage to discard the clamp, tie the bleeding vessels with silkworm-gut and return the stump of an ovariotomy within the abdominal wall. This was as early as 1866.

Physically, Dr. Pease was *never* a robust man. In February, 1873, he had a severe attack of pneumonia from which he made a slow and imperfect recovery. Becoming convinced that a change of climate was absolutely necessary, he left Boston, and turning his face toward the setting sun, he reached the shores of the golden State of California in the summer of 1873. The mildness of the climate and the rapid recovery of his health induced him to remain in San Francisco.

vember, 1874, "The Pacific Homœopathic Medical Society" was organized, with Dr. Pease as one of its charter members.

He served as its Secretary during its entire existence with great credit to himself and the society. In 1877 "The California State Homœopathic Medical Society" was organized, of which Dr. Pease was an active member, and in 1882 he served as its Secretary, and was elected President of the Society in 1883. For many years he was a valued member of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," and had his life been spared he would soon have reached the degree of seniority. He was also a member of the "International Hahnemannian Association," to the proceedings of which Association he contributed several papers of great practical value. When the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco was established, he was appointed Professor of Gynæcology and Surgical Diseases of Women, which position he filled with credit to himself and honor to the School.

Dr. Pease was also a member of "The Alameda County Homœopathic Society," and to the interests of its meetings he was a frequent contributor, both by his personal presence and several interesting papers. As a surgeon and a practitioner of Homœopathy, he had no superior on the Pacific coast. His surgical operations especially were marvels of neatness and mechanical exactness. He loved and honored his profession, and was jealous of its dignity. Firm in his convictions and honest in his purposes, he was the enemy of all medical shams, come from whomsoever or from whatsoever quarter they might. Like most physicians who have received their education in allopathic colleges, he was in his earlier years of homœopathic practice a low dilutionist; but by careful observation and the study of the philosophy of the law of similars, he soon became convinced

of the superiority of potentized remedies, and although on some occasions he used material doses, yet he was known among his fellows as a high dilutionist—the two hundredth and upward being his favorite potencies. In the study of his cases and the selection of his remedies he was what every homœopathic physician should be, very careful and painstaking. In this respect he was a model prescriber. Although of a mechanical turn of mind his inventions were not numerous, yet he gave to the pro-

fession some very useful instruments. As a writer he was clear, concise, and impressive, but his papers were confined almost exclusively to the reporting of cases, many of which appeared in the medical journals. In 1882 he published an octavo pamphlet entitled *Gynæcological Experiences*, in which he gave his views of the medical and surgical treatment of some of the diseases which affect the womb and its appendages. For many years he has been collecting materials for a work on *Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder*, but owing to failing health and sorrows that need not be mentioned here, it was never completed. As I have before stated he was never a man of robust health. During the eighteen years of our acquaintance, he had frequent attacks of asthma, which, during the rainy season, frequently rendered him incapable of work or study for weeks at a time. In his case the asthma was incurable, and I have sometimes thought it was made doubly so by his unfortunate habit—a habit in which *no* homœopathic physician should ever indulge—the use of tobacco. He was an inveterate smoker. These attacks, frequently repeated, gradually, but surely, reduced his power of resistance, thus rendering him more and more susceptible to diseases of a graver nature.

In the winter of 1890–91 he had an attack of pleuro-pneumonia in the right lung, which nearly ended his days. He made a fairly rapid recovery, but, during the following summer it was easy to see that he was not so well; his strength was failing. During the following December, he contracted another *severe cold*, and was again attacked with pneumonia in the left lung. He seemed to be recovering when his old enemy, asthma, returned, and, being unable to withstand the complication, he

was what every homœopathic physician should be, very careful and painstaking. In this respect he was a model prescriber.

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By some persons Dr Pease was not understood, but those who knew him well, knew him but to admire and love him.

OAKLAND, CAL. J. M. SELFRIDGE.

(Trans. I. H. A. 1892)

G. M. Pease M D. was born in Boston, Mass. May 3, 1839. Received his medical education at Harvard, taking his diploma from that institution in 18-- Early in the wae of the Rebellion he entered the U.S.Navy as assistant surgeon. During an epidemic of

yellow fever in

1862 he had his attention called to the superiority of homœopathic practice, and carefully studying a little pocket book entitled "Sixteen Principal Homœopathic Remedies," he was enabled to do much towards relieving the sufferings and curing those afflicted with that dreaded disease. Returning home in the winter of 1862–63, owing to sickness, he resigned his position in the navy, and after taking his medical degree, and being restored to health, he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 54th Regt. Mass. Vols. He was soon called to take the place of the surgeon, and at the time of his resignation in the summer of 1864 was the chief medical officer of the regiment, though not commissioned as full surgeon, owing to the prejudice against him on the part of the surgeon general of the state because of reported leaning towards Homœopathy. Sickness again caused him to leave the service. During his connection with the army he was investigating the claims of Homœopathy, though very slow in accepting them fully, owing to the strong allopathic instruction he had received in Harvard, notwithstanding his father, Giles Pease, M. D., had been one of the first practitioners of Homœopathy in New England. On retiring from the army in the fall of 1864, he decided to unfurl the banner of Homœopathy, and commenced private practice in Boston. A natural mechanical taste led him to a strong liking for surgery, and his army life giving him opportunities, he was not slow in availing himself of them. In February, 1873, he had a severe attack of pneumonia, from which he made a slow and imperfect recovery, and leaving Boston that summer for change of climate, went to California. Rapid recovery of health decided him to remain in San Francisco. On the establishment of the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco he was appointed to the chair of Gynæcology and Surgical Diseases of Women, which he has filled with credit to himself and honor to the school.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 429.

PEASE, G M

Boston Mass.
July 8. 1869.

H. M. Smith M.D.

Dear Dr.

Please add my name to the "Register" as is now being published in the N.E. Med. Gazette. Graduated from "Harvard Medical College - Member of Am. Institute of Homeopathy. Residence - 77 Dartmouth St. Boston Mass -

G. M. Pease. M.D.

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(over)

PEASE, G M

If you please, add my
name to the Register.
Diploma from the
Penn Medical University.
Member of Mass. Hom. Med Soc.
Residence 77 Dartmouth St
Boston, Mass.
Giles Pease, M.D.

G. M. Pease M. D.

GILES M. PEASE, M.D.

San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Pease was a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born, May 3, 1839, and his education was obtained in the schools and academies of that town. When he decided to study medicine, in order to be independent of his father for the extra expenses of the college course, he turned to account his histrionic talents, which, it seems, were considerable, and went upon the stage. His success was satisfactory, and for a time he was Mr. Booth's best man. With the funds thus acquired he commenced his attendance at Harvard.

Before the completion of his curriculum the outbreak of the civil war gave a new direction to his enthusiasm, and he applied for a commission as assistant surgeon in the navy. This he obtained, after passing the rigid examination of the board, second in his class, early in 1861. While packing his trunk before going on board, his father, Giles Pease, M.D., a physician and one of the earliest practitioners of Homœopathy in New England, placed in his trunk a small volume on the "Sixteen Principal Homœopathic Remedies," and a case containing the medicines described with the remark, "they may be of use to you in emergencies." But as young Pease had thoroughly imbibed the teachings of Harvard he paid no attention to the little book or the advice until his ship struck yellow fever in southern waters. His first three patients he treated according to Allopathic methods, and all died. Then he remembered the parting words of his father and eagerly studied the neglected little volume, and, after a comparison of symptoms, gave Arsenicum to his next patient with curative results. After this he lost no more cases with yellow fever.

In the winter of 1862 his health gave way, in consequence of which he resigned from the navy and returned home. After his health was restored he finished his course at Harvard and graduated July 15, 1863. Still fired with patriotism he enlisted in the army as assistant surgeon in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers. Although he performed the duties of surgeon and was chief medical officer of his regiment, he was never commissioned full surgeon, owing, as was believed, to the prejudice of the surgeon-general against him for his reported leaning towards Homœopathy. After about two years' severe duty he was again obliged, on account of failing health, to leave the service.

His successful experience with the "Sixteen Principal Homœopathic Remedies" while in the service of his country so impressed him that on commencing private practice in Boston, in the fall of 1864, he unhesitatingly unfurled the banner of Homœopathy.

His opportunities in the army, and his mechanical tastes led him to adopt surgery as a specialty. His boldness, his carefulness, his originality, and his successes in abdominal surgery, soon won for him a national reputation. It is claimed for him, that he was one of the first surgeons in the world, who had the courage to discard the clamp, tie the bleeding vessels with silk-worm gut and return the stump of an ovariotomy within the abdominal walls. This was as early as 1866.

Physically, Dr. Pease was never a robust man. In the spring of 1873, he had a severe attack of pneumonia. His slow and imperfect recovery, convinced him that a change of climate was a necessity; he left Boston, and turned his face towards the setting sun. The mildness of the temperature and the rapid improvement of his health in California induced him to remain in San Francisco.

In California he continued his zealous interest in the cause of Homœopathy. He was one of the charter members of the Pacific Homœopathic Medical Society, formed in 1874, and its secretary during its existence. Of the California State Homœopathic Society he was, also from its beginning in 1877, an active and useful member, serving also as Secretary and President, at different times. He joined the Institute at the St. Louis session in 1868, and in another year would have become a Senior. Likewise he was a member of the International Hahnemannian Association, and an Honorary member of the Alameda County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Upon the establishment of the Hahnemann Medical College in San Francisco, he was appointed Professor of Gynæcology, and filled the position with credit to himself and honor to the School.

As a surgeon and practitioner of Homœopathy, he had no superior on the Pacific coast. His surgical operations were admired as marvels of neatness and mechanical exactness. He loved and honored his profession and was jealous of its dignity. Although in his early years as a Homœopathist, he was a low dilutionist, he afterwards became convinced of the superiority of the potentized remedies, and was known among his fellows as a high dilutionist, generally. In the study of every case he was very careful and painstaking.

He was clear, concise and impressive as a writer, but his papers were chiefly of a practical character, contributed to the Transactions of Societies and Medical Journals. In 1882 he published a pamphlet of "Gynæcological Experiences," and had during many years collected materials for a work on *Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder*, which, however, was never completed.

As already stated, his health, never very strong, was, during the last eighteen years, frequently interrupted by attacks of asthma. In the winter of 1890–91 an attack of pleuro-pneumonia nearly ended

his days. Although he apparently recovered, it became gradually evident that his strength was failing, and a subsequent attack on the other side, in the following December, succeeded by his old enemy, the asthma, proved too much for his endurance, and he passed from his earthly joys and sorrows, December 14, 1891, in the fifty-third year of his age.

By some Dr. Pease was not understood; but those who knew him well, knew him but to admire and love him. Peace be to his ashes.

A I H 1892

PECK, EDWIN H., M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in the town of Woodbury, Conn., October 22nd, 1840. He early evinced a thirst for knowledge, and desiring to obtain a collegiate education, he left home at the age of sixteen to seek by his own efforts the means of entering college.

Convinced that his success depended on self-exertion, he applied himself to teaching school in the winter, and working through the summer, and by the aid of that economy, which is often so successfully practised in New England, he accumulated in a year funds sufficient to warrant his entering Baldwin University, Berea, O. Here he made great progress, his close application to his studies while at home having fitted him for rapid improvement, and he was well advanced in a thorough classical course, when the late war caused him to leave college, thus for a time abandoning his studies.

In 1864, having determined to study as a profession the science of medicine, he, in order to secure the necessary means, engaged in the manufacture of carriage work, in which employment he labored for one year and a half, occupying himself during his leisure moments in reading medicine.

After disposing of his interest in this manufactory, he entered the office of Drs. Beckwith and Schneider, Cleveland, O., where he applied himself to the study of medicine, at the same time attending the lectures of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, from which he afterwards graduated with high honors. He entered at once upon the active duties of his profession, for which his constant application of principles to practice during his college course so eminently qualified him.

He immediately established himself at Vincennes, Ind., where he soon became the possessor of a large and lucrative practice.

Here he suffered from the malaria prevalent in this district, and learned to treat with success intermittent fevers, and kindred diseases, according to the law of similars.

In 1867, he was appointed Examining Surgeon to the Bureau of Pensions, which position he held for four years, when he was removed by Dr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, for no other reason than that Dr. Peck was a homœopathist. Hon. J. H. Baker succeeding Dr. Van Aernam, Dr. Peck was soon restored to his position, and held this appointment until he left Vincennes. He had previously married Miss Mattie M. Buckingham, a graduate of Baldwin University, a lady of good judgment and rare culture. During the same year (1868), he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In June, 1872, he removed to Cleveland, O., and became the successor of his former instructor, Dr. Beckwith, and partner of Dr. B. P. Brown. Here he was cordially welcomed by his friends, and soon after received a flattering proof of their esteem in being appointed Secretary of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Peck is not only an earnest and faithful physician, and a scholar of the progressive type, but also a Christian gentleman, being an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PECK, GEORGE BACHELER, A.M., M.D., the eldest son of George B. and Ann Power Smith Peck was born at Providence, Rhode Island, August 12, 1843.

DR. GEORGE B. PECK.

He was educated in the public schools, graduating at the high school in 1860 and Brown university in 1864, receiving the degree of A.B. During his junior and the first half of the senior year he pursued a course in civil engineering extra for which he obtained the appropriate parchment in January, 1864. He took the degree of A.M. in course in 1867.

When the war broke out, being under age, he joined a ward company of Home Guards then widely organized, but in September enrolled himself in the University Cadets, remaining with them until March, 1863, when a law was passed enrolling every able-bodied man between eighteen and forty-five. He knew the object of that was to enable Governor Sprague to throw the entire force of the state into the field at an instant's notice, so he skipped over to the armory of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, sometimes known as Sprague's battery and enrolled himself as a private.

This battery is the mother of all the Rhode Island batteries of light artillery so celebrated in the great rebellion and was the first one ever organized as such in the United States militia, having made the first parade with modern equipments in September, 1847. His promotion was rapid, for the last two years of the time he spent with them he held a major's commission.

Meanwhile as a side diversion he was mustered into the service of the United States as a second lieutenant of the 2d regiment R. I. V. upon condition of raising a company to refill its depleted ranks. Was on recuiting service until Jan. 1, 1865; waiting orders, until the 13th; on duty at the United States draft rendezvous, popularly called conscript camp, at Grapevine Point, Fairhaven, but now in New Haven, Connecticut, for two months; then sailed for City Point and the trenches before Petersburg; participated in the seige of Petersburg and the pursuit of Lee, receiving a perforating bullet-wound four inches long through his left side, at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, which of course temporarily shelved him from active duty. He resigned and was honorably discharged (after rejoining his regiment) at Washington, July 5, 1865.

Upon his return home he entered his father's office, Peck & Salsbury, wholesale and retail coal and wood dealers, where he kept the books four years. He became convinced by that time that he didn't like business and business didn't like him, so he retired. The winter of '69–'70 was spent at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; also the ensuing summer. The next year was spent in like manner at the medical department of Yale University where he received his M.D. in June, 1871. The next year he passed at the Sheffield Scientific School, devoting most of his time to practical chemistry, assaying and determinative mineralogy, with the military geography of Europe, physical geography and stock-breeding as side recreations. From 1872 to 1874 he was assistant chemist at the United States Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island. The fall term of '74 he had charge of the chemical department of the

University of Vermont during the illness of its professor, Peter Collier, Ph.D. The Professor recovered about Christmas sufficiently to perform his duties, so rather than bother around hunting situations, the Doctor picked up his medical books, read them anew, and commenced the practice of his profession in June, 1875. For well nigh sixteen years he maintained an office half a mile from his residence, but failing health necessitated its relinquishment though it did not interfere with his practice. He at once joined the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society—was soon chosen secretary *pro. tem.;* the next seven years regularly elected to that office, two years vice-president and two years president. The members accorded him a generous confidence and support so that when he relinquished the chair to his successor the society held a position in public estimation far in advance of anything before attained. Subsequently was censor a number of years and is now treasurer. For some years he was an active member of the Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and though so distant was for two years a vice-president. In 1879 he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy and has attended every subsequent meeting, presenting through the Bureau of Obstetrics on each occasion reports based on personal investigation; also one through the Bureau of Pædology. He has been chairman of the former four times and secretary twice. In 1882 he was elected an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, to whose Transactions he has contributed an analysis of upward of fifty thousand accouchments of American women collated by himself from the attending physicians, which demonstrates, contrary to the popular notion, an adaptability on their part for maternity superior to European women. The report may also be found in the Hahnemannian Monthly and Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics. Dr. Peck was the first physician to visit outpatients for the Rhode Island Homœopathic Dispensary, the first homœopathist employed by the city of Providence to attend its poor and the framer of the charter of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital, which he saw through the legislature. Modesty alone prevented his placing his name at the head of the list of corporators. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees and also admitting physician since the opening of the institution. The original staff was appointed in accordance with his recommendation, and he refuses to be a candidate for promotion, believing himself most useful in his present position.

Nearly twelve years ago Dr. Peck, at the request of the neighbors, accepted an election to the school committee and has served thereon ever since, his third election (for three years) being accomplished only by the circumstance that his name appeared on the regular ticket of both the leading political parties. Most of the time he has been chairman of his district committee and for some years also secretary of the high-school committee. In politics he is a straight Republican, having identified himself with that party as a cadet in the rallies of 1856, and as a Wide Awake in 1860. In religion he is a Baptist, somewhat after the Roger Williams type, stern and inflexible as regards his own creed but perfectly willing that others should hold such opinions as seem to them good provided they do not interfere with him. For ten years he served as clerk of the Narragansett Baptist Association, composed of twenty-eight churches, in the south part of Rhode Island, and subsequently chosen its Moderator—the first layman elected to that office in that part of the country. He prepared the historical sketch presented on its twenty-fifth anniversary, which was published in the minutes as well as independently. He has been on the executive board of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention for some fifteen years. He is a member of the First Church, Newport, the oldest Baptist church in America, but was baptized in the fellowship of the First Church, New Haven, Connecticut, by Rev. S. Dryden Phelps, D.D., in March, 1865, while during his business life he was connected with the Fourth Church, Providence. He was from earliest years connected with the sunday school as scholar, libarian, and teacher until professional duties absolutely forbade.

GEORGE BACHELER PECK, Providence, Rhode Island, born Providence, August 12, 1843; prepared for college in Providence city schools; graduated from Brown University, A. B. 1864, A. M. 1868; took a winter and a summer course at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869-1870; graduated M. D. from Yale Medical College, 1871; post-graduate course Sheffield Scientific School, devoting especial attention to chemistry, assaying and determinative mineralogy, with incidental attention to stock-breeding and physical and military geography; assistant chemist, U. S. naval torpedo station, 1872-1874; in charge of chemistry department, University of Vermont, 1874; began general practice in 1875; admitting physician to Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital at its opening in March, 1886; trustee same institution from about 1886 to 1889; member Providence school committee, 1881-1885; member Providence marine corps of artillery, 1863-1871; appointed 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment, Rhode Island Vols., 1864; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; resigned and honorably discharged, July 5, 1865; surgeon and battalion lieutenant of infantry, R. I. militia, 1876-1879; lieutenant commanding battalion A, R. I. militia during Spanish-American war; secretary Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, 1875-1883; vice-president, 1883-1884; president, 1885-1886; censor, 1887-1889; treasurer, 1890-1892; member of American Institute of Homœopathy since 1879, acting chairman of its bureau of obstetrics, 1880; censor, 1895-1905; chairman of committee on foreign correspondence, 1895-1896; chairman international bureau of homœopathy, 1902-1904; vice-president of Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, 1886-1887; a founder of Prescott Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and its surgeon, 1881-1883, and since 1890; ex-president R. I. Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society (1892-1895); member of board of managers of R. I. Baptist State Convention since 1876; treasurer of Narragansett Baptist Association and its clerk from 1877 to 1886, and since 1892; moderator of the association, 1889.

PECK, GEORGE B.

The Doctor was strictly educated in anti-secrecy, but with twelve others, on the evening of April 12, 1867, in the adjutant general's office he was mustered as a charter member of Prescott Post, No. 1, Dept. of R. I., G. A. R. He served the post as surgeon in '81, '82, '83, '90, '91 and '92. He is a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 21; A. F. A. Masons, in Providence; of the Washington Commandery No. 4 of Knights Templar, in Newport, and of the Rhode Island Sovereign Consistory Thirty-Second Degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of which he was for three years vice-president and is now president. To their publications he has contributed "A Recruit Before Petersburg" and "Camp and Hospital." He has been adjutant and ex-officio Necrologist of the Marine Artillery Veteran Association for seventeen years; also belongs to the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the society of the Army of the Potomac, of the Second Rhode Island Veteran Association, of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, of the Yale Alumni Association of Rhode Island and of the Yale Medical Society.

Some twenty odd years ago Dr. Peck did quite a little newspaper work for a non-professional, reporting occasionally as desired by the editor of the Providence Daily Journal and writing on topics as it chanced, notes of travel included. Perhaps the most successful article was one entitled "The Claims of the Militia on Our Young Men" which was copied far and wide throughout the country. Later he sent a few articles to the Christian Secretary, of Hartford, but more recently his work has been more strictly technical, though his "Young Physician's Death List" as well as his "Report on Baby Foods," "The Faith Cure, Its Facts and Its Fallacies," "Sunny Memories of a Young Physician," sketches of Rhode Island medical men living and dead, with eulogies of the latter and especially that on Alice B. McKibben, M.D., of St. Louis, who was appointed by him to his bureau immediately upon her admission to the Institute, but died in less than eight months thereafter, possess a popular interest. Other professional papers have appeared in the Hahnemannian Monthly and the Southern Journal of Homœopathy. He never writes a sentence without considering how it may be attacked and how best it can be defended. He also guards each statement so there can be no necessity of its modification or retraction. Therein lies his influence as a writer.

GEORGE B. PECK, M.D., Providence, R. I.

Prov. R. I. Nov. 12/01

Thomas L. Bradford M.D

Dear doctor

I had copies of your Homoopathic Bibliography and your Homœopathic Statistics. The former I put where I place all my books as fast as I am through with them (reserving in my room – I am an old bachelor and live in limited appartments- only what I deem necessary for a working library) on the shelves of Brown University Library. The latter some one has borrowed and failed to return. I am to write an article for the jubilee number of the North American on Homœopathy of today and fifty years ago – that is I mean its strength or growth. I am going through the last edition of Polk (one has ben published since that from which I compiled my statistics for the last Paris Congress and for the report which appeare

page 53 Institute Transactions of 1900.
Thus I shall have the latest available figures and practically to date for Polk's next edition will not be out before next summer nor will the new Chicago one be out before that time if it appear at all. So I am all right for the present but for fifty years ago I am practically at sea having lost your Statistics. Therefore I must trespass on your good nature to reply to the following questions at once:
How many Homeopathic physicians were there in the United States about 1850 or 1851?
Do not suppose you have any way of ascertaining but if you have how many of these do you suppose were women?
I find one national society – the Institute. How many members did it have?
I find four state societies Conn. 1851; Mass. 1840; New York 1850; Rhode Island 1850. Any more?

I find one local society Society of Northern New York 1850. Any more?

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nd 1850. Any more?

Society of Northern New York

I find one hospital; the Temporary Home of the N.E. Moral Reform Society. Any more?

I find two medical schools, the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College 1849 and the Hahnemann of Philadelphia 1848. Any more?

I find pharmacies in Missouri 3? Wisconsin 1 Michigan 2 Ohio 3 Louisiana 3? New York 3 Penn. 3 and my belief is there was 1 in Rhode Island. How many do you think there were in 1850 or in 1851?

How many journals were there in existence at the time under consideration and what were they?

I don't suppose there were any dispensaries open then unless in connection with the two colleges?

If you can discover answers to the above conundrums and will kindly fill in the blanks and return the sheet mailing it not later than Saturday night of this week you confer an everlasting obligation upon

yours sincerely

Geo. B. Peek

Box 1212

The mechanical or rather clerical work of going through Polk is being done by my former pupil Dr. Frances A. Kenyon who is temporarily living at Woodville (near Wood River Junction) Washington Co. in this state. I shall run down Saturday and stay until Monday going over her work meanwhile and checking it by my reports to the Institute and Congress so if I find your replies in my bag on my return next Monday morning I can promptly make out a complete report. By the way I propose to present to the Institute at the next session a report on the condition of Homeopathy in the World I cannot say now how nearly I shall fulfil my expectations.

Prov. R. I.
April 19/93

Thomas L. Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor

Not being one of that favored class who have sufficient gumption to lay up for themselves treasures on earth I have not invested hitherto in that valuable book of yours. I knew I should have to some time but I felt I must wait until I had got to have it. The time has now come so please send a copy — or direct the publisher to — at once and the cash will be forthcoming. I should have ordered directly of the publisher only that I have a small order for you.

I want badly a copy of the Medical Era for January 1890, of the North American Journal for ~~July 1891~~ and of the Southern Journal for January 1889 and August 1889. I would not refuse to take at a reasonable figure Jan. Feb. and May 1887 or 1886 entire of the North American. You see for reasons good and sufficient — to me — I have dumped all my library (medical) on to the shelves of Brown University Library ~~Co~~ and I would like to make the file of the North American

complete from the beginning of the third series which begins January 1886.

Your volume I want especially for the purpose of fixing up my historical sketch of homœopathy in R. I. for the Congress.

Yours truly

Geo. B. Peck

Box 1212

George B. Peck, M.D.

GEO. B. PECK, M. D.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
February 1, 1892.

DR. GEO. B. PECK,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PECK, GEORGE B.

George B. Peck, A.M., M.D., born 1843; graduated at Brown University in 1864, and at Yale Medical School in 1871; spent a year at Sheffield Scientific School; was Assistant Chemist at the United States Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., from 1872–74; was in charge of the Chemical Department of the University of Vermont, during illness of its professor, in the fall of 1874, and commenced practice May, 1875. He is a promising young man.

and discussion. The President, Dr. J. P. Van Keuren, was in the chair. Collation was served on the launch, all having voted it a most joyous and pleasant scientific, as well as an enjoyable afternoon and evening.

G. C. WEBSTER, *Secretary.*

The West Philadelphia General Homœopathic Hospital held an annual meeting of the combined hospital and dispensary staffs in the hospital on Monday afternoon, July 10th, at 3 P. M. Much important business was transacted.

H. M. GAY, *Chief of Staff.*

The following Pennsylvanians were elected to honorary officership at the International Homoeopathic Congress recently held in London:

Honorary President of the Bureau of Surgery, Dr. W. B. Van Lennep, Philadelphia, Pa.

Honorary President of the Department of Medicine and Pathology, Dr. Clarence Bartlett, Philadelphia, Pa.

Honorary President of the Department of Pediatrics, Dr. C. S. Raue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RALPH BERNSTEIN.

RHODE ISLAND.

The papers recently announced that the Homœopathic Hospital of Rhode Island had purchased some three acres of land near the site of the old Rhode Island Homoeopathic Hospital and added Dr. Whitmarsh had stated immediate building was not contemplated, that no definite plans had been formulated. Thereon hangs a tale which would now be unfolded save that I have not at hand for reference certain printed matter.

It is said a Roman Catholic prelate one remarked: "Give me a child until he is seven years of age and I care not who has him afterward!" This indicates his opinion of the strength of juvenile impressions and likewise dispels any mystery that apparently hangs around modern Rhode Island history.

In order the more clearly to exemplify its nature and power, I purposely refrain from referring in the following premises to any written or printed document preferring to give as exactly as possible personal recollections. While it is necessary to mention names of political organizations they will be used simply as historic designations for, as will subsequently be demonstrated, the great practical question that has been pressed upon the attention of our citizens pertains not to those local and national issues that occupy the attention of parties, but is exclusively sociological.

To establish my competency to testify as a native Rhode Islander, it is necessary to state that my home is in the house where I was born and my father also, it having been built by my grandfather over a hundred years ago soon after his immigration from Massachusetts at the very dawn of the nineteenth century. Through my mother I am connected with families that entered the colony almost if not quite simultaneously with its first settlement. It is proper also to add that my father, following in the steps of his father, was a Federalist, subsequently a Whig and still later a Republican. On the contrary my grandfather, Smith, was a "Jeffersonian Jacksonian Democrat," whatever that may be, thoroughly "dyed in the wool" and remaining steadfast until his demise about 1860.

I have often heard my father tell how he was sent by his father when some fourteen years of age to get a certain horse from his brother, Solomon, who was then a professor in Amherst College. How he got there I know not, but he mounted the horse and started for home pursuing a bee line as closely as possible. He said he knew the instant he crossed the line from Massachusetts into Connecticut because in the former State the houses were all white while in the latter they were all red. Again he knew when he crossed into Rhode Island for there they were not painted at all! He then proceeded to explain that when Roger Williams

came to this State to secure Soul Liberty—the right to worship God as he pleased—others came who didn't care to worship God at all, "the ne'er do wells," "the poor white trash," of Massachusetts Bay and other colonies; in other words, the best and the worst of that day participated in the building of this commonwealth. Naturally the decent element soon perceived that in self defence those only who had abiding interests at stake should be allowed to participate in the management of affairs; in other words, those only who had property that could not readily be disposed of, real estate, for thus bonds were given as it were that they would strive only for the welfare of the whole. This policy was adhered to by all parties *practically unquestioned* until the middle thirties.

My mother was born in 1820. Her father, in addition to being a gunsmith and locksmith, kept an old-fashioned grocery store which after the manner of the times was open day and evening. She being the oldest child was called upon when sufficiently mature to assist in the serving of customers. Of course she heard the learned debates of the neighbors as they gathered to discuss the important and unimportant questions of the day and thus obtained an education which was eminently practical and sound. Throughout the two centuries that had elapsed since the first settlement of the State there had been impecunious chaps who lacked either the energy or the intelligence requisite to secure the ballot (voting is a franchise, *not* an inherent right) who argued in favor of universal suffrage, but their grumblings were entirely inconsequential. The restricted suffragists always silenced the malcontents until one Thomas Wilson Dorr appeared in the political firmament. This man, who sprang from one of our best families, possessed the principles and the cunning of Cataline, a facial resemblance to and the overweening ambition of Napoleon, but fortunately none of his capabilities. Finding he could never attain particular recognition in that party to which his family belonged, he conceived the idea of thrusting himself into prominence by identifying himself with that other party which in this State has always included in its ranks the dregs of the populace and there championing free suffrage. At first he made little progress, but ere long the influence of his social position and his "winning ways" had their effect and he secured so large a following he felt warranted in calling a constitutional convention, though without the slightest shadow of authority. This adopted a document which purported to be the constitution of the State. A form of election was held under its provision and "Tom Dorr" was declared "Governor." Thereupon, having previously imported a cargo of New York City toughs to assist his followers in enforcing his behests he began to exercise Gubernatorial authority and demanded of the legally constituted State officials the public archives, treasury, buildings and other property. Then the people at large waked up; they considered the farce had gone to a sufficient length; the militia was called out; volunteers were enrolled among whom were to be found all classes of people who believed in "Law and Order," including clergymen and college professors. Strong guards were placed in all State buildings, including the armories, save in that of the United Train of Artillery which previously had tacitly permitted the insurgents to take its cannon stealthily by night, and lost its charter in consequence. A specially strong force was thrown into the Arsenal which was located where the State Armory now stands at the south end of the Dexter Training, in Providence, then in the very outskirts of the city. Late one dark, drizzly evening, the bells of the various churches began to toll, the signal that Dorr had left his camp and was on the way to attack the Arsenal. None who have not lived in places threatened with the advent of hostile troops at any moment can adequately conceive the emotions of the people as they listened to "war's dread alarm." Anxiously they awaited the thunder of artillery that should announce the opening of the conflict—but none was heard!

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Keenest suspense, however, kept everyone awake until the break of day when it was found the traitor had been foiled by one or more of his own men! Having ordered his troops to lie down in order to escape the expected volley he himself applied the torch to the two pieces whose projectiles were to breach the opposing walls. Naught resulted but a faint flash of powder; the guns had been spiked! So dense was the dampness these were not seen by the defenders of the Arsenal who had been directed to fire upon the first hostile demonstration. By so narrow a margin was a sanguinary conflict escaped, for those within its walls were defending not only the building and their lives, but also their homes and their families. The residences of a number of our citizens had already been marked for the torch of the incendiary which would have been promptly applied had the rebels attained the slightest success.

My grandfather, Smith, the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian Democrat you remember, while not the first to file his allegiance to the new cause, eventually "flopped over" and like other turncoats became one of its most zealous advocates. Naturally he desired his daughter, Ann, to follow his example and accordingly began to exert all his powers of persuasion upon her. Filial respect kept her silent until she could endure his talk no longer when she broke forth—"Father, you have instructed me too thoroughly in the principles of restricted suffrage for me to change my views at the behest of any man that chances to come along." "But don't you see how much better it will be for our party?" was his reply. (I have some faint idea that I myself have heard those very words coming from the same general direction). She promptly rejoined, "When you can show me free suffrage is for the best interests of the State I will change and not until then." He was silenced, for that is a proposition neither he nor any other man could or can demonstrate.

(To be concluded.)

Saunderstown, R. I., August 12th. GEO. B. PECK.

Jl Am Inst Hom
Sept 1911
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PECK, GEORGE HIRAM

GEORGE HIRAM PECK, New Philadelphia, Ohio, born Woodbury, Conn., September 21, 1838; literary education Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; graduated from Detroit Homœopathic College in 1873; is pioneer of homœopathy in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, having commenced practice there in April, 1874; was health officer of New Philadelphia seven years.

Dr. Grant S. Peck announces the removal of his office to Rooms 2 and 4, Stout Building, 1427 Stout street, Denver, Col. Telephones: Office, 1751; residence, 2294 B. Residence, 119 West Thirteenth avenue. Hours: 9 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.; Sundays, 10 to 11 A.M., and 3 to 4 P.M.

GRANT S. PECK, M.D.
Denver, Colorado

PROGRESS Series of
well known doctors—Denver, Colo.
July 1908

Progress July 1908

Pathology and Anatomy.—As to the seat and nature of the lesions in paralysis agitans, we are in ignorance. Certain lesions of the brain and cord have been found, such as tumors, hemorrhages in the external capsule, focal inflammatory diseases, and induration of the pores, medulla and cord; but these must be considered as concomitants, or as the result of long continued functional disturbances, as such conditions have been found where no symptoms of paralysis agitans were present. The theory is that paralysis agitans is a functional disease or disturbance of the motor cells of the cortex of the brain.

Prognosis.—Favorable as regards life; death rarely occurs, except from exhaustion, bed sores, etc. As regards a cure, unfavorable as recoveries are rare, and relapses frequent.

Treatment.—The first thing to be done in the treatment of all cases is to remove the exciting causes, if possible. In the majority of cases the treatment must be confined to limiting or moderating some of the symptoms, and to do this successfully the case will have to be especially individualized.

Denver, Colorado

PECK, JOHN HOWARD, M. D., of Derby, Vt., was born in Montpelier, Vt., on the 8th of March, 1843.

He is a son of Hon. Addison Peck, a man prominent in the history of his State, and who served as High Constable of the town, High Sheriff of his county, Representative of his district in the State Legislature, and finally represented his county in the State Senate.

In preparing for the medical profession, he read in the office of H. L. Walton, M. D., at Newbury, Vt., for one year and a half. The remainder of his three years he studied under Dr. S. Putnam, of Montpelier, Vt., and Professor A. B. Crosby, of Hanover, N. H. He attended two courses of medical lectures at Hanover, and one at Burlington, Vt., before taking his degree. He graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, October 31st, 1866. He was married on the 1st of January, 1867, to Hannah M. Bailey, of Hartford, Vt. He removed to Concord, Vt., and began to practise as an allopathic physician, and, at the same time, began to read homœopathy, and occasionally prescribed for his patients homœopathic remedies. He had the misfortune to lose his wife on the 25th of January, 1868. He married again on the 3rd of August, 1868, Florence C. Bates, of Derby, Vt. He soon after removed to St. Johnsburg, Vt., and there espoused the cause of *similia similibus curantur*, the principle of homœopathy.

On account of his wife's ill health, he removed to Derby, Vt., whence he had borne her as a bride, and there he still resides.

In 1868, he was appointed Examining Surgeon, which position he still holds. Though he has not figured prominently in the political arena, he is devotedly attached to the principles of the Republican party. He was drafted during the war, but sent a substitute in his stead, and was afterward appointed Assistant Superintendant of Recruits, in Washington county, Vt.

He is an active member of the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society, and also of the Connecticut Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was at one time the Secretary. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, and has advanced to the 7th degree; he has officiated for two years as Worshipful Master.

He was brought somewhat prominently before the public at the June term of the Caledonia County Court, in 1871, from his connection with a suit for malpractice brought by one Westley C. Drew against Dr. G. B. Bullard and himself. In August, 1869, while living at West Concord, he was called to see the said Westley C. Drew, and found him suffering from a dislocation of the sternal extremity of the clavicle; he reduced it and dressed it with the figure-of-eight bandage. Dr. G. B. Bullard was called as consulting surgeon, and, having removed the bandages, proceeded to examine the injured part, and, while so doing, the dislocation was repeated. It was again reduced, dressed again with the figure-of-eight bandage, and a yoke placed upon the injured man. The patient being unruly, it was found impossible to keep the bone in its place, and the yoke was removed by Dr. Peck. Prominent physicians declared the treatment to have been the most skilful that could be used. Dr. Peck was dropped from the suit, there being a nonsuit in the case against him, and Dr. Bullard was unanimously acquitted.

This distinguished young physician has already gained for himself an enviable reputation.

PECK, JOHN LYMAN

JOHN LYMAN PECK, practicing physician of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a native of the state of Delaware. His literary education was acquired in Lafayette College, from which he graduated with the class of 1893. He then entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia for the study of his profession, and graduated from that institution in 1897. Upon graduation he received the appointment of house physician and surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, New York city, where he served in 1897-1898; and in connection with his general practice in Scranton he is surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital of that city. Dr. Peck is a member and president of the Interstate Homœopathic Medical Society, and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

King Vol IV

Lester E. Peck, Buchanan, Mich.

Born, 1870.

Died, Dec. 30, 1916.

Graduated from the Homeopathic Department, University of Michigan, 1894.

Jl A I H Aug 1917

Member of Institute since 1914.

Lester E. Peck, M. D., Buchanan, Michigan. Dr. Peck was a graduate from the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan, 1894; house surgeon, 1894-95. Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1914. In general practice in Buchanan, Michigan, for twenty years. Died December 30th, 1916, at the age of forty-six of carcinoma of the stomach. G. S. P.

Jl A I H
Jan 1917

PECK, OLIVER J., M. D., of North Chatham, N. Y., was born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 28th of March, 1817. His father, Richard L. Peck, a native of Lyme, Conn., removed to Columbia county while young, and studied medicine with his uncle, Russell Dorr, of that place. He subsequently practised medicine in the same county, and by his untiring labors in his profession so undermined his health that he only lived to practise fifteen years, dying while still quite a young man.

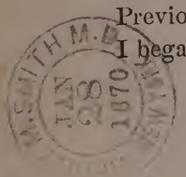
His widow, formerly Miss Phebe Hunting, married, in about three years, Dr. Joseph Chadwick, a partner of her late husband at the time of his death. The subject of the sketch, Dr. O. J. Peck, was entered at the district school, where he remained until he was about fifteen years old, when he entered the Latin class of Columbia Boarding School to prepare for the study of medicine. This he commenced under the direction of his stepfather, with whom he studied for two years, during which time the irregular habits of Dr. Chadwick threw much responsibility upon him, and the knowledge and experience thus obtained proved of great value to him in after life. In his nineteenth year he left home, and entering the Medical Department of Yale College, attended the course of lectures in that institution during the winter of 1836-'37.

While awaiting the reopening of college, he entered into partnership with Dr. H. Perry, of Armenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., and continued to study and practice until the commencement of the lecture term of 1837-'38, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1838, while yet in the twentieth year of his age. He then returned to his native town, and establishing himself upon a small farm inherited from his father, commenced a practice which has proved very successful. In 1841, he became a member of the Columbia County Medical Society, and continued his membership until 1868.

In 1858, he became interested in the study of homœopathy, and has since become a convert to that theory, putting it into practice with entire satisfaction and great success. In 1869, he joined the Columbia County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he has since become Vice-President, withdrawing from the allopathic society of the same name, and in the following year he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Peck is a firm believer in the homœopathic law of medicine, and thinks the laws of the States should be such as to require every medical college to be supplied with at least one Professor of Homœopathy.

My full name is
I graduated at Medical College, in the year
My present address is county of
State of where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year at



PECK, RAYMOND EDWARD

RAYMOND EDWARD PECK, Davenport, Iowa, born Atlantic, Iowa, January 9, 1877; literary education, Davenport public and high schools; graduated M. D. from the College of Homœopathic Medicine, State University of Iowa, 1897; assistant professor of surgery and lecturer on surgery, alma mater, 1899-1905; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

WILLIAM PECK, M.D.

Those who attended the session of the Institute in Chicago in 1857 will remember the announcement made by Dr. Isaac M. Ward of the sudden death of Dr. William Peck, while on his way from the meeting. A committee, consisting of Drs. I. M. Ward, A. E. Small and W. Williamson, was appointed to draft resolutions to be published in the volume of TRANSACTIONS, expressive of the sentiments of the Institute. (TRANS., '57, p. 6.) The resolutions, if reported, were not published as no further record appears. Dr. Peck's name is in the "list of deceased members" in 1867 (p. 158.) The facts of the following sketch were furnished by the nephew of the deceased, our worthy colleague, Dr. George B. Peck.

Dr. Peck, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Bachelor) Peck, was born in Sutton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 6, 1798. While an infant his parents removed to Providence, R. I. He graduated from Brown University in 1820, having been a pupil of Prof. Levi Wheaton, one of the most distinguished physicians in the State. He opened an office in Providence, and, May 21, 1823, married Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Thane. Two years later he removed to New Rochelle, N. Y., where he practiced till 1831, when he settled in Cincinnati. He adopted the Homœopathic practice through the instrumentality of his cousin, Dr. Ira Barrows, of Providence. He joined the Institute in 1850 at the meeting in Albany, and in company with Dr. Barrows, was on his way to attend the meeting, via the Erie Railroad, when in a collision, he was instantly killed, the only one on the train, June 3, 1857.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1894.

Feb 1
American Hom't Dec 1894

WILLIAM PECK, M. D.*

By GEO. B. PECK, M. D., Providence, R. I.

THE subject of this sketch first saw light April 6, 1798, in the wild woods of Sutton, barely half a mile from that rocky chasm, ever a place of curious resort, now as then denominated Purgatory. The town is only ten miles south of Worcester, Mass., but has always been comparatively remote and inaccessible. The babe was the first born of Sarah, daughter of Rev. William Bachelor, for many years pastor of the local Baptist church. Its father was one Benjamin Peck, sixth in descent from Joseph Peck, who came to this country in 1638 with his wife, three sons, a daughter, two man servants, and three maid servants. When the infant was six weeks old the family removed to the town of Providence in Rhode Island, where the child thrived amain. The best available educational opportunities were proffered, but he contented himself simply with a medical diploma conferred by Brown University in 1820. He was an office student of Levi Wheaton, M. D., one of the most distinguished physicians who have graced the Rhode Island profession, at that time a professor in the university and later the grandfather of a hero of more than forty pitched battles, Frank Wheaton, Brigadier General United States Army and Brevet Major General United States Volunteers.

Immediately upon graduation Dr. Peck opened an office in a fine brick mansion still standing, although somewhat altered, on North Main Street opposite the State House parade. His head had long before been stuffed with the popular notion that a doctor *must* be married in order to succeed in life, and accordingly, as he sat in his father's old fashioned, highbacked, square family pew, centrally located in the old First Baptist, founded by Roger Williams and built the year our national independence was declared, it was but natural his eyes should often rest on a similar pew belonging to the pastor (Dr. Stephen Gano, an eminent divine) where sat a number of charming maidens. Among them was a niece of the doctor's, Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Thane of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., who possessed most of the attributes desirable in that class of beings, save strength and a long purse. They say those considerations are unthought of by lovesick swains, hence it is not strange the young physician lost his heart and surrendered without conditions. One of the first to whom he confided his matrimonial intentions was his old preceptor. "Don't! don't!" he immediately ejaculated, "that is the rock on which I split." "Your advice comes too late," was the reply, and events took their natural course, the ceremony occurring May 21, 1823.

Soon after the birth of his first-born, say in 1825, Dr. Peck removed to New Rochelle, N. Y. It evidently was then as difficult as it now is in New England for a young

* By request of and for the use of the Necrologist of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

practitioner properly to support a dowerless society lady. Three pledges of affection were presented him in the land of the Dutchmen, a circumstance unquestionably not without influence on a second removal, in 1831, to Cincinnati, O., a point then farther removed in time from his childhood's home than Egypt now is. In order the better to provide for his growing family he opened a drug store in connection with his practice, but ere he became securely established the financial storm of 1837 swept over the land, devastating the West particularly and leaving him hopelessly bankrupt. So thoroughly was the country stripped of currency that on a certain occasion his collector, a younger brother, made a three days' trip with a respectable stack of bills, presumably good, and returned without collecting even his expenses. Of course like everyone else he was obliged to avail himself of the benefit of the bankrupt law, while his responsibilities had been increased by the birth of three more children. He now was compelled to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession.

Twenty years later, without premonition, Dr. Peck was removed from terrestrial scenes. It is proper then to estimate him by his achievements in that double decade. He had discharged every cent of the moral obligation from which he had been legally free ; he had supported a large family (for his hospitable roof always covered guests) in modest luxury ; he had manifested conspicuous kindness to the poor, as was demonstrated at his funeral, when the street was blocked for a considerable distance on either side of the church doors by the throngs unable to gain admittance to the services, yet anxious to secure a last glimpse of the features of a loved friend ; and he had been an active member of the Underground Railroad when the slightest suspicion thereof would have resulted certainly in ostracism, social and professional, perhaps also in death. These facts sufficiently indicate integrity, energy, strength, skill, beneficence, urbanity, and intrepidity.

His vivacity is well illustrated by a remark that oft fell from his lips, not only in the years of severe struggling for success but in prosperity, when extending aid and comfort to others : " With a light heart and a thin pair of breeches, step through the world, brave boy ! " His readiness and tact for stamping right convictions on others are seen in an incident that occurred long before the days of the Washingtonian reform. He was once riding with a brother nine years younger when he suddenly exclaimed " George ! I'll give you a *sure rule* to prevent becoming a drunkard ! It's short and simple ! It's an absolute safeguard ! It was never known to fail ! " Having excited the youth's curiosity to the utmost tension, he slowly and impressively said, " Never touch the first drop ! " This record of words uttered more than seventy years ago is but slight indication of their widespread influence.

A sister, who spent more than four score years on this planet, was, though a Christian, for the last thirty years of her life in bondage through fear of death. On his second and last visit to his mother he upbraided her for her inconsistency, saying : " We haven't got to die but once, and that's all I'm going to die ! " Practically he did not die at all. Some five years previous he had been summoned to see his surviving parent at the crisis of a serious illness, and remained caring for her until all danger had passed. The changes wrought by the semi-decade so impressed him, he thoughtfully and tenderly assured her he would return every year so long as she lived. Starting on Saturday, he spent Sun-

day in Connecticut, listening to and conferring with an eminent Trinitarian Congregationalist clergyman with reference to assuming the pastorate of his own church. Monday found him in New York, where he was joined by his cousin, Ira Barrows, M. D., of Providence, through whose influence he had been induced to test the homeopathic law. They took a train toward evening on the Erie Railroad, bound for Chicago to attend a session of the Institute. They sat beside each other —palace cars are a subsequent invention— securing such sleep as was possible. Toward morning Dr. Peck aroused himself for a moment and remarked to his colleague: "At what a fearful rate we are going! It makes my blood run cold!" He settled back in his seat, however, next the window and soon was buried in oblivion. A few moments later Dr. Barrows observed an unoccupied seat a little forward and proceeded to avail himself of it. He was scarcely seated when the bounding of the car over the sleepers brought him to his feet. Simultaneously the rear car plowed into that, tearing up each seat and carrying each passenger in the débris, until it reached the seat which Dr. Peck was occupying. The force of the telescoping was so nearly lost that his was the last seat torn from its fastenings. The Doctor was instantly crushed between its back and that of the seat in front, and thus without warning, but with a smile on his countenance, he passed to the rest that remaineth for the people of God, at daybreak, June 2, 1857. Singularly enough he was the only person killed on the train. His appointed time had come; a drunken engineer and rotten sleepers were the instrumentalities. His remains were interred in Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati.

Dr. Peck's home was his earthly paradise. He was idolized by his family, and the affection of a strong generous nature was unstintingly lavished thereon. His eldest daughter's death in 1842, at the age of eighteen, from consumption, occasioned by the suppression of some so-called local trouble, whose exact nature just now escapes me, had convinced him years before he heard of Hahnemann of the truth of the psora doctrine. The second child, also a daughter, died at three months. Two other daughters, one the wife of Honorable Chas. A. Partridge, first mayor of Bond Hill, O., three sons, one of whom is Rev. George B. Peck, M. D. (Harvard, 1863), of Boston, Mass., for a brief time a "contract surgeon," on duty near Norwalk, Va., but more recently a chief apostle of the faith cure movement, and a widow survived him. Though preserving a cheerful mien until death, she scarcely found heart to indulge even in a smile after the removal of her companion.

Dr. Peck for a number of years was a surgeon in the State militia, and performed freely such other duties as his relations to the general profession imposed.

See also orginal mss of this. next sheet —

William Peck, M.D.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. M. S.
AUG 16 1893

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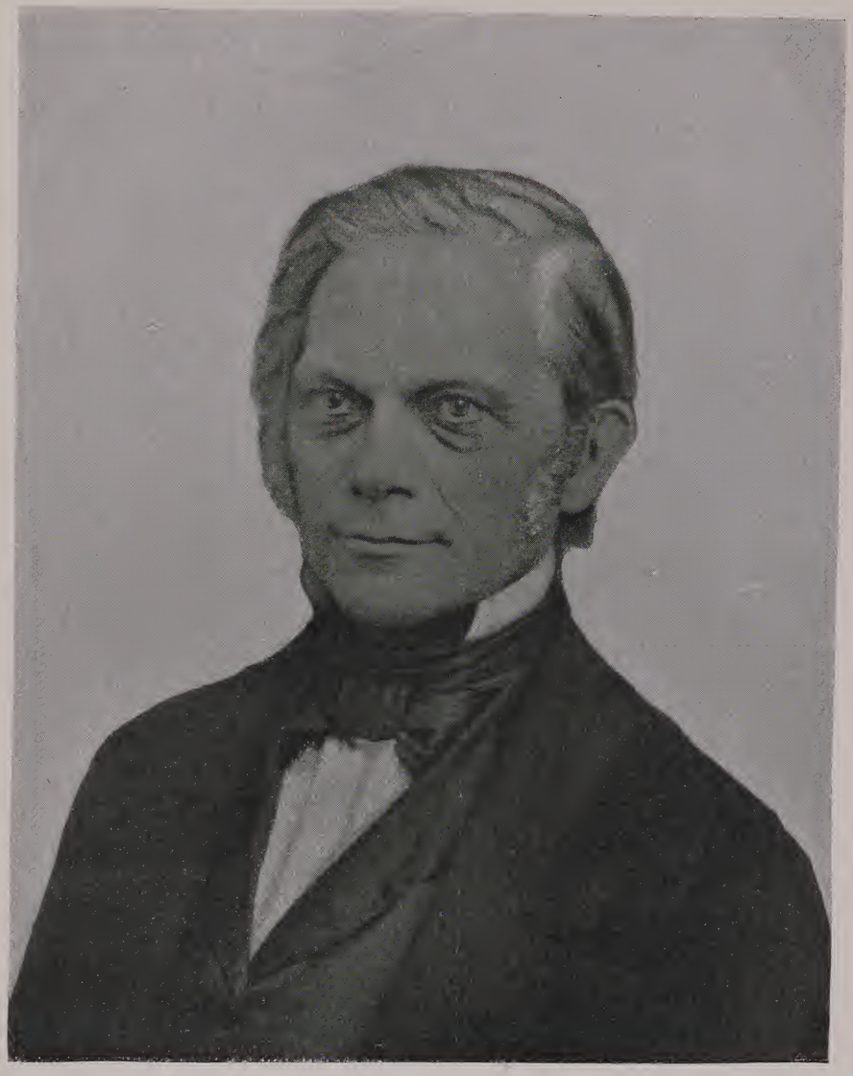
Providence R.I. Geo. B. Peck MD



WILLIAM PECK, M. D.

Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
February 1, 1894.

PECKHAM, ALLEN GIFFORD

ALLEN GIFFORD PECKHAM, Waterford, New York, born Easton, Washington county, N. Y., December 6, 1848; literary education, Marshall Seminary, 1864-1867; Brattleboro Academy, Brattleboro, Vermont, 1867-1868; studied medicine at Albany Medical College; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871; practiced in Waterford since 1871; president in 1875 of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York; health officer, Waterford three years.

Allen Gifford Peckham, Waterford, N. Y.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871; formerly health officer of Waterford; aged 81; died, June 10.

PECKHAM, ALVA LAWRENCE

ALVA LAWRENCE PECKHAM, Poughkeepsie, New York, is a native of Schenectady, New York, born November 25, 1874, son of William H. Peckham and Emily Lawson, his wife, on the paternal side a descendant of John Peckham of England, who was in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1638, and whose family in a later generation emigrated to the Mohawk valley in New York state and settled at Schenectady in 1794. Dr. Peckham acquired his early education in the Schenectady public schools, fitted for college at the Union Classical Institute, entered Union College in 1892, and graduated B. Sc. in 1896; M. A., 1899. He then matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, and came to his degree in 1899. In July of that year he began practice in Poughkeepsie, where he still lives and where in connection with his professional life he has been visiting physician to the City Home since April 1, 1902. Dr. Peckham is a member and also secretary and treasurer of the Dutchess County Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the New England Society in Dutchess county, the University Club, the Chi Psi (college Greek letter society), chairman of the scientific section and trustee of Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, and member and trustee of the First Congregational church in that city. He is a mason, member of Triune lodge No. 782, F. and A. M., and of Poughkeepsie chapter No. 172, R. A. M. Dr. Peckham married, Schenectady, June 15, 1899, Mary Woolworth Halsey, daughter of Professor Charles Storrs Halsey, by whom he has one child, Elizabeth Halsey Peckham, born August 14, 1903.

King Vol IV

PECKHAM, GEORGE F

Name in full

George F. Peckham

P. O. Address in full

Rawsonville Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Geneva N.Y. College

Dr. Peckham is a recent convert from Allopathy

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Geo F Peckham

I graduated at Geneva Medical College, in the year 1857

My present address is Rawsonville county of Lorain

State of Ohio where I have resided since 1865

Previous to that time I practised in Bradford Pa and Litchfield medina co Ohio

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1868 at Rawsonville

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. NEW YORK CITY

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Previous to that time I practised in Litchfield Ohio and at different localities in N.J. and Penn

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1868 at Rawsonville Ohio

In January, 1876, Dr. John J. Peckham received the appointment of resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary. The doctor graduated from the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical College in 1873. He resided and practiced in the village of Crescent, Saratoga County, prior to his removal to Albany.

PEER, GEORGE W., M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., March 16th, 1820. Thrown at an early age upon his own resources, he acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided, individual effort. Engaged in active pursuits, often requiring manual labor, he acquired a vigorous physical constitution. He was educated at the Marion Academy, Wayne county, N. Y., and in 1844, entered the office of Dr. J. S. Hamilton, a very able physician and surgeon, now of Tecumseh, Mich. He studied medicine and taught school during the winters in order to earn sufficient means to defray his expenses. After pursuing his studies with Dr. Hamilton for two years, he entered the Geneva Medical College, and took his first course of lectures. In 1848, he took his second course, and graduated at the University of New York. Immediately after graduating, he commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Chase, a homœopathic physician of Palmyra, N. Y., and remained with him about two years, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he has since resided and practised medicine, with the exception of three years spent in the army as surgeon, under appointment of the United States Government.

He married Miss Emily M. Sherman, daughter of Samuel Sherman, Esq., of Palmyra, N. Y., November 22d, 1849. After an union of two years of entire happiness, she died, leaving him one son. In 1854, he married Miss Tirzah M. Brown, daughter of Dr. Jonah Brown, of Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Peer was a Democrat until the election of Franklin Pierce, since which time he has been a Republican. He is the oldest homœopathic physician in Rochester at the present time, and has a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and ex-President of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Let the hundreds and thousands of patients whom he has treated, both in the field and at home, answer as to his success in his profession.

PEER, GEORGE W.

GEORGE W. PEER, M.D.—At the regular annual meeting of the Monroe County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society, held January 16th, a committee, consisting of Drs. Fowler, Schmitt, and Spencer, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased a most wise Providence to remove from our Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society one of its oldest and most valued members, in the person of Dr. George W. Peer.

Resolved, That we place on record our testimony of his virtues as a true friend and cultured physician.

Resolved, That, while mourning our loss, we are comforted by the thought that God, in his goodness, spared him to us many years, and that, while we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies in their great affliction, we would remind them that not only we, as a society, but the whole community has suffered an irreparable loss, and that those who have received the benefits of his professional skill will ever call blessings on his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the books of the society, and that the secretary be instructed to furnish an engrossed copy to the family of the deceased, and copies for publication in the daily papers and leading homœopathic journals.

(Hahn. Monthly. V. 18. p 191.)

Name in full Geo. W. Peer

P. O. Address in full Rochester N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Graduate

GEORGE W. PEER, M.D.

Was born at Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., in 1820. He graduated at the University of New York in 1848 and shortly after removed to Rochester, where he continued to practice until his death. In 1862 he received appointment as army surgeon and established a military hospital in Trinity Church, Washington, and, later, one at Georgetown and another at Fairfax. He had charge of the steamer "John Brooks" during the Peninsular campaign, and was in active service on the field at Antietam, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, and all the prominent battles of the Army of the Potomac. He joined the Institute in 1872. He died of apoplexy, January 12, 1883.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

GEORGE W. PEER, M. D.

At the regular annual meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society, held on January 16th, a committee consisting of Drs. Fowler, Schmitt and Spencer was appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the death of Dr. George W. Peer. The committe has reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased a most wise Providence to remove from our Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society one of its oldest and most valued members, in the person of Dr. George W. Peer.

Resolved, That we place on record our testimony of his virtues as a true friend and cultured physician.

Resolved, That while mourning our loss, we are comforted by the thought that God, in his goodness, spared him to us many years, and that while we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies in their great affliction, we would remind them that not only we, as a society, but the whole community have suffered an irreparable loss, and that those who have received the benefits of his professional skill will ever call blessings on his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the books of the society, and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish an engrossed copy to the family of the deceased, and copies for publication in the daily papers and leading homœopathic medical journals.

Med Couns Apr 1 1883

F. PFEFFERKORN, M. D.

29 BERKELEY STREET.

Lawrence, Mass., Novber 20 1895

NOV 21 1895

Henry M. Smith

Dear Doctor

Excuse me for not answering all your questions in my last letter about Dr L. relations.

Dr L. had 13 Sisters & Brothers. Dr. was the youngest of the family and the only one of them living. He had no Children, no relations ~~Ex~~ at his death except one Niece in Manchester N H. Her adress is

James R. Buttler. 41 Arlington St
Manchester N H.

For more particulars I refer you to her. Very respectfully remains

Yours

F. Pfefferkorn M D.

F. PFEFFERKORN, M. D.

29 BERKELEY STREET.

Lawrence, Mass., Novbr 19 1898 189

NOV 21 1898

Henry M. Smith

Dear Doctor.

Yours is received and will give all the information I possible can.

Dr Wm H Longee was born Febr 3.th 1832 at Landon N. H. & died Novbr 18th 1897 in Lawrence Mass. His mother died leaving a husband poor and with a large familie. Wm H. being bright & inteligent was taken when he was a boy of about 6 years old by a well to do farmer man by the name Cate. and he was brought up in Mr Cates Family.

Rev. Carter Cate of Providence R. I. was one his sons, & Dr Wm H Longee & Rev. Carter Cate were as brothers.

Being ambition to rise in the world & be an independent Dr L. early strove for an

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education. Attending school at Pembroke Academy N. H.. While teaching school after he left Pembroke Academy he commenced studying in the Office with an eminent Homoeopathic Physician in Concord N. H. whose Name I do not now recollect, who took a deep interest in the bright young man, and gave him the rich & rare assistance of a ripened & educated intellect. and the kind direction of a fatherly heart. from Concord he took up one course of study at the Dartmouth College in Hanover N. H. and Graduated in 1857 from the Hahnemann Med. College in Philadelphia. Pen. He came then to Methuen Mass. where he commenced his practice. during this stay in Methuen became associated with a lady named Marie E. Ingell daughter of Mr & Mrs Ingels Manufacturer of hats and one of Methuens substantial Citizens.
Dr L. moved to Lawrence in 1859. 3 Months after he was married to Miss Mary E Ingels where he built up a very large practis.

F. PFEFFERKORN, M. D.

29 BERKELEY STREET.

Lawrence, Mass., 189

His wife died a bout 2 month prior to his decease. Dr L. was an enthusiast in his Chosen Profession. In 1877 he spent 2 years in Berlin & Vienna, the laber mainly in study & in hospitals, seeking for a mor perfect knowledge of the profession he loved so well. His reputation as a skillfull physicion was not confined to the imidiate naghbor hood of this City laber. His advice and aid was saught for from many a distant States. He was kind hearted & genial in his position, gentelmanly in his bearing & and made many friendships. He labored for the passition he readed. His death was a great loss for the profession as we have lost a worthy & skillfull man & member of the Society.

The names of Dr L. parents I do not recol

Trusting this will answer your requ

remains respectfully yours truly

F. Pfefferkorn MD.

PFONTS, JOHN S., M. D., of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., was born in Jersey Shore, Pa., July 13th, 1829. His early education was received in the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., under the auspices of the M. E. Church. On leaving the seminary he entered the office of George J. Pfonts, M. D., in 1850, under whose direction he pursued his studies preparatory to his admission to the Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 5th, 1853. Dissatisfied with the system in which he had been instructed, he went to Erie city, on a visit, where he formed the acquaintance of Dr. N. Seymour, a prominent homœopathic physician. Through his influence, and on witnessing the remarkable results of his system, he was induced to make a thorough examination of its principles. The results were so entirely satisfactory, that he unhesitatingly relinquished allopathy, and adopted the system of Hahnemann in its stead. In 1854, he went to La Crosse, Wis., and began the practice of homœopathy. In about three years, he was compelled by failing health to relinquish his business then and to return to the East. After remaining at home about a year, he went to Columbia, S. C., where he was the pioneer of homœopathy. He was successful here, but at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, was compelled to leave, or take up arms against the Union. In the fall of 1861, he came to Wilkesbarre, where, amidst great discouragements, he recommenced practice, and has succeeded by patient labor in building up a business which, while yielding a handsome income, gives evidence of his skill and merit, and of the progressive tendency of homœopathy.

PFOUTS,

PFOUTS, JOHN S.

JOHN S. PFOUTS, M. D.—Born in Jersey Shore, Pa., July 13, 1829. Educatedat Dickenson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. He entered the office of George J. Pfouts, M. D., in 1850. He pursued his medical education and graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia March 5, 1853. Forming the acquaintance of Dr. N. C. Moore, a homœopathic physician, he was induced to make an examination of the principles of homœopathy. The result was satisfactory. In 1854, he went to La Crosse, Wis., and began the practice of the new system. The climate not agreeing with him, he was compelled to come East, and after remaining at home for a year, he went to Columbia, S. C., where he was the pioneer of homœopathy. His practice here was very successful, but at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was compelled to leave or take up arms against the Union. In the fall of 1861, he came to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where, amidst great discouragements, he recommenced practice, and succeeded by patient labor, in building up a business which, while yielding a handsome income, gave evidence of his skill and merit and of the progressive tendency of homœopathy. Dr. Pfouts became a member of the State Society in 1868.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna.1886.

PEIRCE, THOMAS ADAMS, M. D., of Winona, Minn., was born at Kittery Point, Me., on December 20th, 1829. His father, a sea captain, was a native of Kittery, and the son of Daniel Peirce, an honest and intelligent farmer, whose father was Dr. Daniel Peirce, a worthy physician of his day. The subject of this sketch enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended school at Bath, Me., and subsequently became a student in Litchfield Academy, Me. On leaving Litchfield he proceeded to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Small, in August, 1847. He attended two full courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College. Not being then of age he was required to attend a third course, which, having become a convert to the homœopathic faith, he took at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated with distinction in the spring of 1850. He then opened an office at Norristown, Pa., and for four years continued to practise in that place, securing a considerable share of the best patronage. In the fall of 1854, he removed to Wilkesbarre, in the same State, and there he remained until the spring of 1858, doing a constantly increasing business. Then he concluded to go West, seeing there a wider field for his energies. His first point to locate at was Wankegan, Ills., where he persevered in practice until the death of his wife, to whom he had been married while residing in Norristown, in the spring of 1851. From Wankegan he removed to Galena, where he occupied a continually improving position for four years, and where he was again married in January, 1862. In the fall of that year he concluded to emigrate farther west, and proceeded to Winona, Minn., where he still resides, and where he has established a very high reputation, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

His whole life from the age of sixteen has been devoted to the study and practice of medicine. He is still an earnest student, and being a man of progressive ideas, he keeps well in line with the most advanced medical thought of the day. He is a very attentive and sympathetic physician, and therefore readily secures the confidence of those whom he is called upon to attend, a confidence which his skill always eminently justifies.

He was appointed an examining surgeon by John H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, on December 10th, 1862, a position he held until he removed to Minnesota in 1863. This is the only public office he has ever held.

Med Visitor Feb 1905

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS ADAMS PEIRCE.

Dr. Thomas Adams Peirce was born at Kittery Point, Maine, December 20, 1829, and died at Winona, Minnesota, January 4, 1905.

He commenced the study of medicine at Philadelphia with Dr. A. E. Small, in August, 1847. He attended two full courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College. Not being of age he was required to take a third course, but, having become a convert to the homeopathic faith, he was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, with distinction in the spring of 1850, being one of the students in the first class graduated from that institution. He then pursued his profession four years at Norristown, Pa., after which he removed to Wilkesbarre in the same State, where he continued his practice until 1858. It was the same year he immigrated West locating a short time at Waukegon, Illinois, thence to Galena, where he remained until 1862. In the fall of that year he removed to Winona, Minnesota, where he lived and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice for nenrly 40 years, until incapacitated by illness in April, 1903.

Dr. Peirce was the oldest practitioner in the medical school of homeopathy in Winona, and also one of the oldest in the state.

His whole life from the age of 17 had been devoted to the study and practice of medicine. During his long and successful medical career he pursued his profession, not with a notion of how much wealth he could accumulate, but how much of suffering he could alleviate. The poor and needy who came within the pale of his medical attention received the same constant, watchfulness as those who lived in the mansions of the rich. If fault he possessed — if it were a fault — it was his pronounced omission of even attempting to collect his professional fees. Bookkeeping was an art he utterly ignored. The nearest he approached it was an occasional memorandum of medical visits jotted down on a calendar. His compensation for medical services, and his incessant vigils by day and by night, seemingly, were the least of his anxieties.

His recreation, amounting to a passion, was the accumulation of medical and other books, and over their pages he would dwell as time would permit. And the greatest asset of a pecuniary value which he possessed, is a large collection of books, not alone medical works, but many rare and ancient books, not usually known in a private library.

Besides his widow, three sons and four daughters survive him, all of whom are grown to manhood and womanhood.

med visitor Feb 1905

PELTON, BYRON H

BYRON H. PELTON, Chicago, Illinois, born Innerkip, Ontario, Canada, October 22, 1865; literary education at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.; graduated M. D. from Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1899; M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

PELTON, HARRISON SETH

Alaska

In Memoriam of Dr. Harrison Seth Pelton,

Dr. Pelton was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 27th, 1865. When he was two years old his parents removed to Topeka, Kan. In 1876, when the doctor was a lad of eleven years, they came to California and settled in San Francisco, in the public schools of which city the doctor received his education. He graduated from Heald's Business College, and afterward took a special course of study under Mrs. Kate Waters, a warm personal friend. His thoughts then turned toward medicine, and he entered Hahnemann Medical College and studied with great enthusiasm. He graduated from the "Hahnemann" in 1888, and chose Bakersfield as his future field. After practicing over a year he was burned out, thus losing all his books and instruments. He then went to Oakland, the home of his parents, and opened an office in the Plater Block. He was elected one of the staff of visiting physicians to Fabiola Hospital, and on more than one occasion acted as resident physician, in the absence of the regular incumbent.

In 1898 he sailed for Kotzebue Sound, as surgeon for a company of Eastern capitalists who had purchased and equipped the "Mermaid." They arrived there in July of that year, and went up the Kowark River 350 miles, where they wintered. It was during that time that the opportunity presented itself by which he showed the stuff of which he was made. He not only took good care of the men of his own company during that long Arctic winter, but, being made aware that the members of another company who lived miles away were suffering with scurvy, pneumonia, and other forms of illness, he visited them day after day and week after week during that long night of winter, traveling on foot over an almost impassable icy trail. By his persistent care and indomitable courage these men, who were in the lowest depths of discouragement, sickness and poverty, were restored to health, and are now living in the vicinity of Santa Barbara.

Of his own untimely death how can I speak of it? Words fail to adequately describe the courage, the self-sacrificing heroism manifested by him in his last struggle with the elements for the relief of another. It seems as if no one but Dr. Pelton would have undertaken it. All I can say it

was characteristic of the man. It can best be told in the graphic words of his brother, Paul E. Pelton, as written to his parents living in Oakland.

"He was frozen to death in one of the bitterest and wildest blizzards that was ever seen in Alaska. But he died as he lived—struggling manfully to help a disabled comrade. He had been prospecting a claim for about a week when the storm came. There were three of them living in a tent. Along in the night the snow drifted over the tent and broke the ridge-pole. They staid in the tent for some time, when it became necessary for some one to go out and get help for Patch, who had his knee-cap broken by the falling tent-pole. Harry fought his way out of the tent, and getting on top of the snow became bewildered and shouted to the boys that he was lost, but would try and make the road-house about four miles off. Just imagine the wind blowing so fiercely that it was impossible to go against it, and would blow you down time and again in traveling with it, and the snow drifting so badly that a house could not be seen twenty feet away, and the thermometer at thirty-five and forty degrees below zero, and you can see what the poor, dear boy had to fight. He got to the road-house, but could not see it, and wandered around about a mile and a half, when he finally gave in. From the condition of his hands and clothes he must have crawled a great ways on his hands and knees, and when he was found he was in that position."

Doctor Pelton was engaged to a very estimable lady in Oakland, who is a member of this Society, to whom he expected to be married on his return from Alaska. I am sure you will join me in extending to these bereaved ones the *heartfelt sympathy* which I myself feel.

J. M. Selfridge.

Pacific Coast Jl Hom May 1901

PEL.TON, SYLVESTER

Name in full Sylvester Pilton

P. O. Address in full Willmille Alleg Co W Va

~~Graduate~~ (or Licentiate) of Madison Co Alopathy

Hom. practice last 12 years

97. Name in full

E. P. Penfield,

P. O. Address in full

Bucyrus, Crawford Co.
Ohio

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Cleveland Hom. Med. Coll.

PENFIELD, E P

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
JUN 5 1867
LIBRARY

Bucyrus Crawford Co, Ohio
June 4 1867

H. M. Smith. M.D.
N Y—

Sir

The Circular containing an invitation to attend the American Institute of Hom— Came to hand in due time & regret my inability to be present.

I am in sympathy with every movement Calculated to elevate & advance the Cause of Homoeopathy. I Graduated at the Cleveland Homoeopathic College, in the Spring of 1857. Since that time I have been practiceing my profession endeavoring to keep pace with the times.

Yours Respectfully
E. P. Penfield M.D.

2577

PENFIELD, E P

Address, E. P. Penfield, M.D.,
Bucyrus Crawford Co. Ohio

Graduated at Cleveland
Homeopathic College Cleveland O.
in the Spring of 1857

Yours Respectfully

E. P. Penfield M.D.

PENFIELD, SOPHIA

New York, June, 1870.

Dear Doctor:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Sophia Penfield

I graduated at New York Medical College, for Women in the year 1869

My present address is Saugerties county of Ulster

State of New York where I have resided since March 1870

Previous to that time I practised in New York City

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1869 at New York

PENNIMAN, WILLIAM.

William Penniman, M. D., was an old school practitioner, who adopted Homœopathy in 1849 or 1850. His practice in Pittsburgh extended over a period of seven or eight years, when he removed to Minnesota. His present location is unknown to the writer.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

In this year also William A. Penniman, M.D., commenced practice in St. Anthony, and two years later removed to the west side (Minneapolis), where he remained in successful practice until 1870, when, health failing, he retired from business, and died in 1872. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced in Pittsburg, Pa., according to the tenets of the old school, until 1849, when he became a convert to homœopathy, and soon afterward removed to the West. Through a successful practice and the rise in value of real estate he accumulated a handsome fortune, which it was his purpose should be partly used for the benefit of the cause of homœopathy. His will, appropriating $30,000 for a homœopathic hospital, was, through an informality, set aside, and thus his benevolent objects were defeated. He was highly respected by a large circle of friends, and was of great value to the cause of homœopathy. W C

Lenox May 28 "67,

To

E E Belcher M.D.

Dear Sir,

Having received
Circulars of "A. I. Hom. pathy",
I am ready to response to
its call — so far at least —
as to send you my address,
in testimony of allegiance
to the grand Principle
of "Similia Similibus".
A graduate of the University
of Pennsylvania — Medical
class of 1843, I practised

JUN 1 1867 M.D. NEW YORK.

by its instructions for the
term of four years.
In 1850 I began the prac-
-tice of Homœpathy, and have
had no occasion to change
my first-conviction of its
truth. In the mean
time, however, have been
chiefly engaged as a
Clergyman, but serving on
missionary posts where it
was necessary to engage in
medical practice, for my
food and the good of the
people. Very respectfully yrs
Rev I A Tenniman M. D.
Lenox Mass

PENNOCK, B F

PENNOCK.—The angel Death has visited the young in our fraternity as well as the old. Our friend Dr. B. F. Pennock, of Fentonville, Mich., buried a little child of three and a half years on the second of April last. He had been a bright little boy, and his parents will miss much sunshine from their home. May the Good Father give them the grace of acquiescence in his will.

Am Hom Obs June 1868

J. Walton Pennock, M. D. Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1880; a veteran of the Civil War; died at his home in Gladstone, Mich., March 12, from paralysis, aged 69.

Med Surg Rep May 1909

PENNOYER, EDGAR

EDGAR PENNOYER, for thirty-seven years a resident of Kenosha, Wis., died last night. He was seventy-five years old, a native of New York, and for many years has been connected with the sanitarium at Kenosha which bears his name. Eve. Post July 30. 1894